REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,950.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Upcountry Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

ting, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

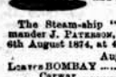
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

	August 1874.		August 1874.
Leave	BOMBAY 6	Leaves	Pondicherry 20
,,	Carwar 8	,,	Madras..... 22
,,	Naraikal 12	,,	Coconada 24
,,	Alleppy..... 12	,,	Vizagapatam 25
,,	Tuticorin 14	,,	Bimlipatam 25
,,	Colombo 15	,,	Gopaulpore 26
,,	Galle 16	,,	False Point 27
,,	Negapatam 19	Arrives at	CALCUTTA 29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptions at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

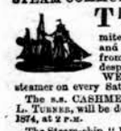
The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	July 1874.		August 1874.
Leave	BOMBAY 29	Leave	BUSREH 17
,,	Kurrachee..... Aug. 2	,,	Fao..... 17
,,	Guadur..... 3	,,	Mahomerah..... 17
,,	Muscat..... 5	,,	Muscat..... 18
,,	Bunder Abbas 7	,,	Bunder Abbas 19
,,	Bushire 11	,,	Bahrein..... 19
,,	Koweit..... 11	,,	Linga..... 23
,,	Fao 13	,,	Bunder Abbas 25
,,	Mahomerah 13	,,	Muscat 27
Arrive	BUSREH 4	,,	Guadur 29
		,,	Kurrachee..... Sept. 1
		Arrive	BOMBAY 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurmtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

Including Wines. Without food.

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurmtur, at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 6th proximo.)

THE Steam-ship EMBLEHOPE, 1,244 Registered Tons, Captain Stephenson, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers. Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to SUEZ	£ 30
Do. LIVERPOOL	£ 50
2nd Do.	£ 30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., [which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. Soames, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

2 Cases superior cloth, 5 casks quarts blacking, 2 bales superior duck, 50 bolts canvas, No. 4, 3 cases gilt frames, 10 cases sulphuric acid, 1 case cotton umbrellas.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8 lbs.

8 Cases W. Muslin, 39 by 39.

On account of the concerned—

A A R—G 8—7 Bales Printing Papers, 103,128 lbs. in a Ream.

G T A—8—1 Case Copying Books of 500 and 1,000 Folio.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable Bungalow and a large Chaul or Range of Buildi gs, comprising Forty-eight Compartments, at or near Camatepoora or the Cross Road leading to Grant Road.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Framjee Dorabjee Barrochia, under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of September 1871, and the Deed of further charge bearing date the 8th day of September 1873, and on account and risk of Fackeerbhoy Govindjee the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements or premises, consisting of a range or chawl of buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Camatepoora, or the Cross Road leading to Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the said Foras or Canal-road, and in the subdistrict of Mazgaon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93C, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rychund Deepchund, and partly by the Foras Road, on or towards the west partly by a common passage and partly by the property of Dadabh y Rustomjee shroff, on or towards the north by the property of Premchund Rychund, and on or towards the south by the Foras Road, and which said range or chawl of buildings and bungalow were formerly and are now in the occupation of J. Maynard and several other tenants.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of gentlemen.

3 English Calcutta and Madras Built Malvern Dog Carts with Lamps.

2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Brougham.

A ditto Self driving Phaeton.

Also,

A few sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Harnesses, a Lady's Side Saddle.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe—

A Second-hand English-built Dog Cart with moveable Hood, in excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay—

A First-cl ss Rosewood Tricord, Check Action Piano by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of Grey and Colored piece Goods, consisting of—

Different Patterns Blue-Orange, and White 28 yards.

,, ,, White Ground Prints 20 yards.

Persian Prints 52 yards

Orange Shirtings.

Flannel, White and Welsh.

,, T. Red.

Dhoties.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.

,, T. Cloths 8¼ ,,

,, 6¾ ,, 18 by 18

,, Madapollams.

White and Grey Drill,

and a variety of other Grey, White and Colored Piece Goods.

SALE OF TWIST.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the request of the concerned :—

M S | in a diamond 9,305 1 Bale No. 40s. Mule Twist.

9,347 1 ,, ,, 30s. Water Twist.

Damaged by rain water.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Strathclyde.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited),

FOR THE SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

REGISTERED UNDER THE "COMPANIES' ACTS OF 1862 AND 1867."

By which the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

NOMINAL CAPITAL, £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

SECOND ISSUE, 4,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT—£2 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, £2 ON ALLOTMENT, £1 ON CALL.

Patrons.

Lieut.-General His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Colonel His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, (Late Grenadier Guards).
General The Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., (President of the Royal Naval College).
General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., the Adjutant-General to the Forces.
General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Lireen, K.C.B. (Late Adjutant-General, Bombay Army).
Major-General G. A. Schomberg, C.B., R.M.A. (Deputy Adjutant-General, R.M.)
The Rev G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General.
Field-Marshal Sir William M. Gomm, G.C.B.
Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
General Sir R. Dacres, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen Sir Duncan A. Cameron, G.C.B. (Governor, Royal Military College, Sandhurst).
General Lord strathnairn, G.C.B., G C.S.I.
Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B.

Council.

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., Chairman.
Rear-Admiral R. A. Powell, C.B. (Royal Navy).
Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B. (Royal Navy).
Lieut.-General Sir John St. George, K C.B. (Royal Artillery).
Colonel T. A. L. Murray (Royal Engineers).
Major F. B. Macrea (Late 8th, "The King's," Regiment).
Major-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. (Late Secretary to Government of Bombay).

Bankers.

National Provincial Bank of England (Piccadilly Branch).

Solicitors.

Messrs. Druce, Sons, and Jackson, 10, Billiter Square, London, E.C.

Secretary.

Captain Thomas Henry Sangster (Late 97th Regiment).

Temporary Office.

40, Charing Cross, S.W.

Application for Shares should be made in the subjoined FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE UPON APPLICATION.

To the Council of the "UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, Limited,"

40, Charing Cross, S. W., London.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, the sum of £ ——— I hereby request that you will allot me ——— shares in the above Undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and amended Articles of Association and to pay the deposit on allotment, and such Calls as may from time to time be made ; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company, in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full ———

Residence in full ———

Service ———

Rank of Applicant (or of deceased Husband) ———

Date ——— 187 .

Note.—For the convenience of the Council, the Applicant is requested to notify name, whether Civil, in case of Allotment, he desirous of nominating immediately, and to what extent, and whether Boarders or Day-Scholars.

ADDITION TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT DESIRING TO PAY UP IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

It is my intention to pay up my Shares in full.

Signature ———

N. B.—Deposits paid to Country Branches of the above Bank must be paid for the credit of the Company's General Account, at the Piccadilly Branch of the Bank in London, and all Cheques to be crossed accordingly.

The object of the Company is to provide for the sons of Officers of the Navy and Army an inexpensive general education of the highest class ; and to prepare them for the Naval, Military, and Civil Examinations, for the Universities, for the liberal professions, and for mercantile and general pursuits. Under certain conditions, sons of Civilians will be admitted.

It is intended to conduct the College on the model of the great Public Schools, and in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

None but Officers serving, or who have served, in the Navy or Army, or their widows (whether re-married or not), are eligible to become shareholders, and the sons of Officers alone will be eligible for nomination as pupils.

A contract has been entered into, dated 8th September, 1873, and made between George Mill Frederick Molesworth, Commander R.N., of the one part, and Thomas Henry Sangster, Esq., of the other part, by which, as modified by a supplemental agreement dated 8th January, 1874, and signed by the said G. M. F. Molesworth and Major-General sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., the Company agree to purchase, for £5,250 (which includes several of the alterations next mentioned), the long leasehold interest in a portion of a block of buildings at Westward Ho, in Bideford Bay. The buildings have been altered and added to so as to provide class rooms, dormitories, lavatories, Masters' houses, &c., capable of accommodating upwards of 110 boys and staff. They have since been inspected on behalf of the Company, and favourably reported upon by a London architect, and also by the Head Master. They are substantially built, supplied with spring water, and drained upon a system which has been approved of by the Government authorities. Provision is also made by the contracts for the acquisition of a suitable playground, with the option of acquiring other land in front of the College, and the other portion of the block, as it shall be required from time to time. The whole edifice will then accommodate 270 boys and staff.

There is recreation ground on a common of nearly 1,000 acres within a quarter of a mile of the building ; also safe sea-bathing and a bathing establishment where swimming is taught, within five minutes' walk of the College.

The College will be opened on the 10th of September, 1874.

The general management of the College will be in the hands of the Council, which will be composed of the Directors for the time being of the Company.

The immediate discipline of and control over the scholastic management of the College in the respective details will be in the hands of the Head Master.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual public school curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform Examinations for the Civil, Naval, and Military Services.

Cornell Price, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., Oxford, Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College, has been appointed Head Master, and is to appoint his staff.

The holder or collective holders of ten shares, viz., £50, will have a right of nomination of one by a boa der, or two boys as day-boarders or day-scholars ; or a y five shares will confer the right of nominating one day-boarder or day-scholar. As a general rule, one boy will be eligible for nomination under nine years of age, or for admission under ten or above fourteen years of age.

Priority of nominations will be determined (in the absence of any disqualification) by the order of their delivery to the Secretary.

No member, although holding more than 100 Shares, will be entitled to nominate in respect of more than 100 shares.

In case of vacancies for which there will be no eligible nominated candidates, other boys, including the sons of Civilians, will be admissible, at the discretion of the Council, at such rates of payment as may from time to time be determined by that body.

The Council are prepared to receive Donations towards the general fund, or for special objects in connection with the Institution, from those interested in the scheme. Whenever the Council have vacancies at their disposal, due weight for preference will be given to applications on behalf of sons of Officers in the Navy and Army, and of boys recommended by Donors.

The terms at present fixed are :

For nominated sons of Officers	.....	.....	90 guineas per annum.
,, unnominated ,,	.....	.....	70 ,, ,, ,,
,, Civilians	.....	.....	80 ,, ,, ,,
,, nominated Day-Scholars	.....	.....	16 ,, ,, ,,
,, unnominated ,,	.....	.....	18 ,, ,, ,,
,, Civilians	.....	.....	20 ,, ,, ,,

The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance.

It is hoped that by careful management the Council may hereafter be enabled to reduce these charges.

Arrangements will be made for boarding, at reasonable rates, boys who cannot leave at vacation.

All charges for education and boarding for each term must be paid in advance, with the incidental expenses of the pree ding term.

It is propos d, when ver the profits will admit of it, to pay a dividend not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Many eminent physicians have expressed a high opinion of the climate of Westward Ho. Though mild, it is bracing and invigorating, and has been proved to be especially beneficial to growing boys. Several Head Masters of repute have certified that they consider the place admirably adapted f r the purpose of a school ; and the open country and other ac sories, including its accessibility and f eedom from the temptations of large towns form a combination of advantages wh ch few sites would be found to possess.

Should the undertaking prove as successful as is expected, the remaining shares will be issued or its extension, and possibly for the establishment of a Junior School as a branch of the College.

Any fur her information may be obtained at the temporary Office of the Company, where copies of the contract and supplemental contract, with plans and specifications annexed, may be seen, and where copies of the Memorandum and (amended) Articles of Association (to which application is to be made for further details) may also be seen, or may be purchased at the statutory charge of 1s. each.

If no allotment be made, the applicant's deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than are applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied t wards payment of the instalment due on allotment, and the remainder, if any, returned to the applicant.

HEAD MASTER'S PROSPECTUS.

This Institution has been established with the object of providing sons of officers, who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a Public School education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. This aim it is hoped to reach by the smallness of the original outlay for land and buildings, by donations, by rigid economy, and by devoting, on the mutual principle, all profits beyond 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital to the general benefit of the College, and, as far as possible, to lessening the expense of education. Civilians do not share in the advantages of the lower terms, nor can they be admitted so long as eligible nominated candidates are unprovided for.

The Council (which represents each branch of the services) has secured, at a comparatively low cost, an extensive, substantial, and fine-looking block of buildings at Westward Ho, North Devon, admirably adapted by position and by capabi y of enlargement for such an Institution. Though ample for the accommodation of 250 boys, it is hoped that this edifice may in process of time form only a junior school to a still more extensive establishment, to be built upon ground near the same spot.

The buildings are at an elevation of about eighty feet above the sea-level, abutting 1,000 acres of golf-ground and common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

They have been fitted up for th ir purp se on the Hostel system, similar to that adopted at Marlboro', Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c.

The me hod of drainage and water-supply has been thoroughly investigated, and the remarkable natural advantages of the site in the respects have been supplemented and guaranteed by the latest improvements.

The Inst tuti n will in the main follow the usual Public School curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform exam nations for the Civil and Military services—indeed, the selection of Head Master was in some measure guided by this consideration.

Besides the ordinary amusements of cricket, football, &c., there will be the use of the finest golf-ground in England, as well as advantage of sea-bathing within a run of five minutes.

The boys will be brought up in conformity with the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

f the Church of England ; and until a private chapel is provided they will attend a Church close at hand.

The School-year is divided into three Terms of about thirteen weeks each, the remaining quarter of the year being holidays, thus distributed : five weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and six in the late Summer.

Arrangements can be made for boarding, at reasonable rates, pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms are not to exceed—

For nominated sons of Officers	.....	60 Guineas per Annum.
,, unnominated Ditto	.....	70 ,, ,,
,, nominated Day-Scholars	.....	16 ,, ,,
,, unnominated Ditto	.....	18 ,, ,,
Civilians—Boarders	.....	80 ,, ,,
,, Civilians—Day-Scholars	.....	20 ,, ,,

—to be paid, along with the incidental expenses of the preceding term, before the beginning of each term. The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance. Care will be taken that the outlay in books shall be as small as possible.

Arrangements are in pr gress for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Three months' notice is necessary before the removal of a pupil.

Candidates for entrance must be between the ages of ten and fourteen. No boy is admitted beyond these limits, nor allowed to stay beyond eighteen, without special sanction of the Head Master.

A preliminary examination in Latin will be exacted, and sufficient testimony of good moral character required.

A Library is in course of formation, and contributions of good sound books will be gratefully received.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the College, 40 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

REFERENCES IN INDIA :

Colonel G. E. ASHBURNER, Poona.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. GLOAG, 5th Brigade, R.A., Madras.
Care of Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as it is the intention of the Council to close the list as soon as possible. Notice of the date of closing will be given in the "Times" newspaper.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE SHIP "FRANK FLINT" will have quick despatch for above Port. For light freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

Apollo Street, July 27, 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The Guide may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB-HOUSE THIS EVENING at 5 P.M.

C. L. WEBER, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 29th July 1874.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF

THE GAEN OOTEJUK MUNDLEE,

At their Premises, Queen's Road,

ON SATURDAY, THE 1st AUGUST 1874.

Free Admission to Members.

Gentlemen Visitors will be admitted by Ticke's (*not transferable*) at Rs. 2 each.

Intending Visitors are requested to send their names at the *Dastur Akhbara* Press, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Concert to commence at 9 p.m.

KAIKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTERRUPTION OF COMMUNICATION NEAR KHUNDWA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to breaks in this Railway, between mileages 332 and 373, caused by floods, Traffic of all sorts will, until further notice, not be booked or accepted for conveyance *from* Bombay, or Nanpore, or Raichore, and intermediate stations, or *from* places on other Railways beyond Raichore, to places beyond Khundwa ; or *from* Jabalpur and intermediate stations or from places on other Railways beyond Jabalpur *to* places beyond Bir.

Every effort will be made to help Passengers, with their luggage, across the breaks, but the Company will not be responsible for providing the means of conveyance.

Passengers for stations beyond Jabalpur will lose one day in the through journey. Trains will be so run as to make the halt at Jabalpur where it is needed.

It is hoped that in a few days the through communication will be restored.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1874.

HIPPOSTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and diseases of the Periosteum in the Horse ; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment.

Horsemen will appreciate a remedy which removes unsightly disease and adds so materially to the value of the animal. Its use will demonstrate its beneficial results.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)
Eradicates Mange on

HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous ; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	Per dozen Rs.	15
,, Virgin	... ...	,,	17
,, Diamond	... ...	,,	21
,, Amontillado	... ...	,,	28
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	,,	22
CATALAN—White	... ...	,,	15
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	,,	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	,,	23
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	,,	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	,,	30
,, Pints	... ...	,,	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	... ...	,,	30
,, Pints	... ...	,,	16
BRANDY—Roy

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, sales 12,000 bales, prices of Surats being unchanged, but Madras descriptions higher, Fair Westerns and Coconada by ¼d. and G. F. Tinnevelly 1/16d. per lb.

This morning's market opens quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 2,000, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 against 2,600, exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 7,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 17 cents per lb. By the mail arrived to-day there is nothing specially new as to the position of the American crop. Fine weather had prevailed for some time previously, and a yield of 4 millions of bales was generally looked upon as a medium estimate. The rapid accumulation of ready stocks in Liverpool was viewed with considerable anxiety, but so long as money continued easy their effect was not specially feared. So far, holders have been exceptionally favoured in this respect, but anything like dear money could scarcely fail to have a most depressing effect on cotton, considering the amount required to finance present holdings.

The aspect of monetary affairs at home is perhaps a degree less favourable than it was. A further withdrawal of £203,000 from the Bank of England was reported in yesterday's telegram, and this morning Consols open at 92⅜, a decline of ⅛. Looking to the exceptionally strong position of the Bank and the usual course of the Market about this time however, any material advance in the rate of discount is improbable, but withdrawals may probably take place for harvest and other requirements sufficient to induce a return to 3 or 3½ per cent. French Rentes have advanced to 98¾, Bar Silver is still at 58 7/16d. per oz.

In General Produce there is nothing new advised; Coffee continues strong with apparently an upward tendency.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been very weak, and although rates are nominally unchanged there is decidedly more disposition evinced to buy than sell. Bank Paper may still be quoted at 1s. 10¼d. to 3/16 for 6 months' sight, but there is only one drawer at the latter rate. Credits are inquired for with the Banks at 1s. 10 5/16d., while houses are buying readily at 1s. 10¼d. Documents may be given at 1s. 10 5/16d. to 3/8 per rupee. On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions; demand paper is quoted at 1/16 premium, and 60 days' sight at 3/16 per cent. discount, buyers but no sellers. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is not strong and values are again easier, owing to Calcutta advices. We quote:—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105¾; Fives and a half Rs. 110½.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm but not particularly active, and values show few fluctuations.

COTTON is steady at unchanged prices. The improvement in the weather, admitting of shipments being made with greater safety, has led to rather more enquiry, but no business of importance has resulted.

FREIGHTS are quiet at yesterday's rates, say £2 by steamer and £2 10s. by sailing vessels.

IMPORTS are in the same stagnant state, nothing doing and no change in values.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG LETICIA, 188 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (July 19th) with a general cargo and twenty seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP CASHMERE, 1,238 tons, Captain T. J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (April 16th) with a cargo of 1,916 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following cargo:—1 box specie, 142 packages parcels, 1 case beads, 2 cases leaf metal, 33 packages unknown, 19 bags drugs, 1 case coral, 2 cases cotton, 4 bundles specie, 12 packages ivory, and 2 cases lantern slides.

THE SHIP CALLIERNOE, 1,258 tons, Captain G. T. Irvine, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from London (April 18th) with a cargo of 7,363 flooring boards, 7 casks ink, 91 packages earthenware, 135 kegs nails, 2 cases fancy goods, 13 cases toys, &c., 15 casks safety fuse, 2 packages pipe, 1 cask Madeira wine, 38 packages glassware, 67 cases woollen, 20 cases ultramarine, 45 packages paint, 8 packages window glasses, 188 packages paper, 1 case gilding moulding, 17 packages hardware, 2 cases thread, 500 bars and 49 bundles iron, 24 cases wine, 1 case whiskey, 50 cases old tom, 471 cases rum, 1 case essences, 32 cases glass tumblers, 320 packages beer, 6 cases panorama balls, 3 cases soap, 2 packages weights, 250 casks cement, 2 cases dolls, 2,050 hogsheads porter, 1 cask japanned boxes, 3 cases lamps, 48 casks glass, 16 packages merchandise, 10 cases cutlery, 6 packages brass wire, one case sticks, 5 packages brushes, 30 cases bacon, 585 packages oilmanstore, 16 cases candles, 2 cases buttons, 3 cases twine, 6 packages brass ware, 1 case inkstands, 10 packages sulphate of copper, 26 packages steam leather, &c., 23 packages pumping engines, 6 cases sowes, 2,146 iron rails, and 297 packages iron works. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Cashmere (s)	Thomson	Liverpool, April 16.
28	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, July 17.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar, July 13.

The steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 26 Kwang Tung, B. sl., Elton, from Perim.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Casaun, from Sea.
30 Romania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
July 5 Golden City, ship, Ovens, from Liverpool.
7 Godavery, ss, Mortimord, from Mauritius.
8 Bodecia, ss, Walker, from Newcastle.
11 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
12 Acacia, ship, Halwin, from Cardiff.
14 Carmen, ss, Pt. Carballo, from Suez.
15 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London.
16 Dido, ss, Sopravich, from Trieste.
17 Pere, ship, Hurst, from shields.
17 City of Poonah, ss, McNeil, from Calcutta.
17 Amadyr, ss, Rigodet, from Marseilles.
17 John Bramall, ss, Hood, from Batavia.
18 Pernambuco, ss, Hyde, from Bombay.
18 Glenearn, ss, Auld, from Foochow.
18 Mongol, ss, Flartiarck, from Foochow.
18 Oreste, ss, Paolo Coda, from Bombay.
19 British Empire, ship, Mather, from Shields.
18 Dordogne, Fch, ss, Zedo, from Mayott.
19 Zambesi, ss, Cates, from Shanghai.
20 Hindostan, ss, Roskill, from Bombay.
20 Duke of Sutherland, ss, Russell, from Calcutta.
20 Nankin, ss, McNabb, from Hankow.
21 Galatea, ss, Toube, from Foochow.

July. DEPARTURES.

16 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Bombay.
17 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
17 Carmen, ss, Pt. Carballo, to Manilla.
17 D. do, ss, Sopravich, to Bombay.
17 City of Poonah, ss, McNeil, to London.
18 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, to Ras Hafoon.
18 Boadicea, ss, Walker, to Bombay.
18 Amadyr, ss, Regodit, to China.
18 John Bramall, ss, Hood, to Rotterdam.
18 Pernambuco, ss, Hyde, to Liverpool.
18 Mongol, ss, Flartiarck, to London.
19 Oreste, ss, Paolo Coda, to Trieste.
20 Godavery, ss, Mortimord, to Mauritius.
20 Zambesi, ss, Cates, to Suez.
20 Hindoostan, ss, Roskell, to Suez.
20 Duke of Sutherland, ss, Russell, to London.
20 Nankin, ss, McNabb, to London.
22 Dordogne, Fch, ss, Zedo, to Toulon.
22 Galatea, ss, Toube, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Casaun, from Sea.
Romania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
Golden City, ship, Ovens, from Liverpool.
Amadyr, ship, Hedwin, from Cardiff.
Pere, ship, Hurst, from Shields.
Glenearn, ss, Auld, from Foochow.
British Empire, ship, Mather, from Shields.

DAILY IMPORTS—28TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 25 cases copper sheets, Dayal Ruttonsey; 3 hogsheads and 10 cases port wine and 1qr. cask sherry, Muncherjee and Eduljee; 25 cases beer, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 8 casks sheet zinc, Abdool Hussen Abdool Khaluk; 10 casks sheet zinc, Lalloo Panachund; 30 cases brandy, C. E. Mitchell and Co; 20 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 25 drums linseed oil, Doosabhoy Sulamanjee, 37 cases wine, 6 cases gin, 26 cases sherry, and 10 casks beer, Rogers and Co.; 60 cases candles, J. H. Watson; 4 cases cochineal, Gellabhoy; 28 cases yellow M. sheets and 27 cases copper sheets, Dayal Ruttonsey.

Mirzapore s, 40 cases yellow M. sheets, Narandass Lalchund.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 6 cases filters, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthuckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

George Ulroy, 30 bales cotton, Khetsidas Hurmookroy; 65 bales cotton, Dewjee Doosa.
Golden, 1,225 bundles galls, Naron Dewjee; 15 bales wool

Nenchund Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Marian Moore—25 cases vermillion, Maneckchund Curumchund.
Palestine s, 25 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 8 bales wool, Sulleman Moladina; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsey and Co; 200 bales cotton, S L Machaghten.
Caledonian s, 1 bale wool, Shamjee Narrainjee and Co; 180 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khatow and Co; 125 bales cotton, Pranjeevan Nagjee; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 70 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 17 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurria; 76 bales cotton, Hajarimul Nursingdass; 22 bales cotton, Cullianjee Samchund; 19 bales cotton, Tricumjee Lowjee; 51 bales cotton, Petamber Lilladhur; 3 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co.
Yeldo, s, 437 bundles myrabollams, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 2 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairam; 87 bales cotton, Vagindass Jumnadass; 4 bales cotton, Nagindass Jumnadass.
Embelhope, s, 13 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.; 805 bundles linseed, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 30 bales wool, Abdool Momun; 465 bales cotton, Tharia Topun; 66 bales cotton, Soonderjee Kessowjee, 47 bales cotton, Motilal Rahi; 52 bales cotton, Sewlal Motilal; 58 bales cotton, Rumpurtab Loya; 27 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co., 11 bales cotton, Joosub Noormahomed.
Muriel s, 575 bags wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 30 bales wool, Motilal Rattai; 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee.
Strathclyde s, 12 bales wool and 6 bales gunnies, Roopchund Moolchund; 50 bales wool, Nebraz Notumdass; 240 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 45 bales cotton, Canjee Mooljee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Benvenue, 3,200 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Montana, 8,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s, 3 bundles cocoons and 1 bundle silk Forbes and Co.
Arabia s, 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 300 pieces teak, A C Gumpert; 46 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Trading Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s, 4 pots coolfa oil, Cayamally Tyabally; 5 pots coolfa oil, Abedin Budroodin.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PRITCHARD—July 24th, at No. 65, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of A. H. Pritchard, of a son.
POWIS—July 23th, at Madras, the wife of Captain F. T. Powis, 17th N. I., of a son.
WILLIAMSON—July 22nd, at 3, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Williamson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—CAMPBELL—July 18th, at St. Stephen's, Hazareebaugh, by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Mazuchelli, Playford Reynolds, Esq., C. E., Bombay Presidency, eldest son of Major Reynolds, to Jessie Ellen, youngest daughter of Captain John Campbell, Madras Army.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

THE Administration Report of the Port Trust of Bombay, which we published yesterday, brings forcibly before us, once more, the disastrous results of the transfer to the State of the Elphinstone Company's property. According to the accounts presented by the Trustees the gross revenue received from the Elphinstone Estate during the nine months from June 26, 1873, to March 31, 1874, was Rs. 4,56,806, being just a lac of rupees less than the estimate. It is difficult to form an estimate of the share which ought to be apportioned to this estate alone of the general expenditure; but we find that the special charges on account of all the bunder properties amounted to Rs. 1,45,794, of which sum it would be fair to debit the Elphinstone estate with two-thirds, or say one lac; and these figures do not include the salaries of the general administrative staff. Probably it will be accepted as a moderate computation if we set down at Rs. 1,25,000 the nine months' expenditure on this property. Deducting this amount, then, from the gross receipts, we have left, in round numbers, 3½ lacs as the net revenue yielded by the estate. But in the capital account the cost of the Elphinstone estate is stated to have been Rs. 1,97,26,654, or as nearly as possible two crores of rupees, and the interest on this capital for 9 months at 4 per cent. would be just six lacs of rupees. To say nothing, therefore, of a sinking fund, it is evident that the Elphinstone estate does not produce revenue enough to cover much more than half the charge for interest on the money sunk in it by the State, the income being at the rate of 3½ lacs in nine months or 4½ lacs a year, which is but a fraction over two, instead of four, per cent. on the capital invested.

Of the questionable expedients by means of which the persons responsible for the transfer of the Elphinstone property have attempted to conceal the real extent of the annual deficit on this account the Trustees point to the most shameful in the last paragraph of their report, in which they frankly say:—"Of the "items which form the revenue of the Port "Trust, more than three lacs are raised by "imposing fees on bunders and other landing "places formerly free, and by appropriating "that portion of the Port Dues which used "to form the free income of the Port." These plain words are more effective than any rhetoric in exposing the hideous iniquity of the transaction which the Government of India was inveigled into giving its sanction to by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy. Even the Town Bunder, at which most of the goods imported into Bombay were landed, and which had been free ever since Bombay became an English possession, has been subjected to the Bunder Fees Act and forced to contribute towards paying interest on the Elphinstone Company's shares; and necessary works for the improvement of the Port are neglected because the fund formed by the Port Dues, which used to be devoted solely to such works, is now appropriated to the same purpose of putting money into the pockets of the sagacious speculators who bought up the Elphinstone Company's shares at half-price. The right of the people of Bombay to have free landing-places, and that of the shipping frequenting the harbour to have the Port properly looked after, have simply been sold to these speculators for all time to come, unless the Government of India chooses to redeem them at a fresh outlay of money. It is difficult to understand how any man of sense or feeling can think of these things without indignation. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his Public Works Secretary would hardly have committed a greater crime if they had put the two millions for which they sold the public interests into their own pockets. It is in seeing such misdeeds go unpunished that one begins to realize what Captain von Hellwald means when he says that the English treat the people of India "like beasts," and to admit, however reluctantly, that, if all Indian administrators were, but happily they are not, men of the stamp with which we have become familiar in Bombay, it would be impossible to keep one's faith in God's justice and yet believe that such a Government could last.

The natural effect of the heavy charges imposed on the landing and shipping of goods at what used to be free public bunders has been to drive trade away from the properties belonging to the Port Trust. The Bunder Fees Act has, in fact, helped materially to restore the fortunes of the Colaba Company. As the Trustees say,—"Until the passing of the Bunder Fees Act, no "wharfage fees were charged at the Customs "Bunder; and this fact, coupled with its central position, prevented the Colaba Company "from competing with it for foreign imports. "But, since the passing of the Act in question, English goods have been gradually "transferred to Arthur Bunder, partly owing "to the lower rate of wharfage fees "and partly to the excellent warehouse "accommodation which they provide. To meet "this competition, the Trustees have reduced "the wharfage fees on wines and spirits by one-"half, but as yet with very little effect. The di-"minution of wharfage fees amounts to Rs 9,000." In order to make up this amount, the Trustees hit upon a notable device, which has, according to the Traffic Manager's statement, brought them in a revenue of Rs. 12,000. They had a number of barges lying idle, and they determined to go into the landing and shipping business, and to compete with an agency started some years ago by an energetic Englishman, who, by dint of the most strenuous exertions, had freed the merchants of Bombay from the yoke of the muccadums who used to land and ship goods, and was at last earning a fair income as the reward of his enterprise. The private agency seems, we are glad to observe, to have held its own against this illegitimate competition, for the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust complains that the facilities offered by him have not been appreciated by merchants; and he now suggests a return to the barbarous system of letting each merchant take delivery of his own goods and land them where he likes, so that the Port Trust may be able to tout more successfully for business. It should be remarked, parenthetically, that one of the most beneficial reforms introduced by the Agency we have referred to is that of clearing whole cargoes at once, and thus enabling steamers to get the quick despatch they require. Mr. Ryan now wishes to go back to the delay and confusion of the old native muccadum system, not seeing, apparently, that the native muccadums would easily beat him out of the market. Thus it is that one fault leads to many. The Government bought an estate that did not pay; then it imposed the Bunder Fees Act to secure a revenue of some kind; then, when this Act had driven away trade, the Trustees of the Port, a public body, resolved to turn muccadums in the hope of making a profit out of the landing and shipping business; and now, when they have failed in getting cargoes to land, Mr. Ryan recommends them to go about touting for the privilege of bringing goods ashore. If this, too, does not answer, we suppose the Port Trust must buy ships and import goods on its own account! We are glad to see, however, that the Trustees refrain from encouraging Mr. Ryan's speculative tastes. They understand that it is not their duty to be always on the look-out for a chance of making money by destroying other people's business, but that the proper function of a Port Trust is to consult in all things the public convenience and to assist private enterprise instead of checking it. They have, therefore, asked the Government to relieve them of the duty of satisfying the claims of the Elphinstone shareholders by taking over the land estate, and we hope that the Government of India will comply with this request and at the same time order the Port Trust to restore to the people of Bombay the free public bunders of which we have been robbed.

WHEN Mr. Hall was recently tried for the murder of three sowars in Guzerat and acquitted upon the ground of lunacy, the Government were placed in a great difficulty, because in this country whenever a similar case occurred the lunatic was always detained in India during Her Majesty's pleasure, and it was feared that this unfortunate gentleman would have to finish his life within the walls of an Indian asylum. It is, therefore, with unfeigned pleasure that we are able this morning to communicate the news to the public that Mr. Hall will be sent to England in a very few days. We understand that Mr. Scoble hunted up an old Act upon the subject of criminal lunatics in India, and it has been found that Government have the power to forward him to England, and to place him in a Government madhouse, awaiting her Majesty's pleasure. There is one universal feeling of sympathy for Mr. Hall under the terrible visitation of God from which he suffers. He has ever been a good servant of Government and was a man whom the executive largely trusted. He has spent some 18 of the best years of his life in the Guzerat Survey, and has done good service to the State. In private life Mr. Hall was respected and loved, being a kind-hearted man and of a social and genial disposition. In the eye of the law he is dead for the present. His pay, we are told, stops, and his claim to pension ceases. This will press so heavily on his wife, that we are glad to hear that Government intend to give her a small pension. Mrs. Hall, we learn, was only recently married to the unfortunate gentleman. But we do not think this will justly meet the present case. Mr. Hall lost his senses when doing duty under the burning sun of Guzerat. By the Uncovenanted Service Rules, had he been taken ill and incapacitated from remaining in India, he would have been entitled to receive a certain amount of pension upon a Medical Board's certificate that he could serve no longer in this country. But because Mr. Hall's illness is of an exaggerated nature, illness amounting to lunacy, he is deprived of that provision which common sickness would have given to him. It is within the bounds of possibility that Mr. Hall may recover when he reaches a cold climate, and it is also quite possible that after a few years the English Lunacy Commissioners may hand him over to his friends for the purpose of his being taken care of in a private licensed house. If, however, Mr. Hall should have no means to pay for such private care, he will have to pass his life in Bedlam. This is a sad thing to think of, and, in those lucid intervals which persons have who are not hopelessly insane, this very thought is enough to drive a man to despair, and to confirm and make him a monomaniac for life. Now we think Government ought to regard Mr. Hall's case as a special one. The calenture of his brain did not arise from drunken or vicious habits, his reasoning faculties were simply baked out of him by a fierce sun, and when he was serving Government. Therefore we say the just course to pursue would be, to retire Mr. Hall upon the pension he has earned and then appoint a Committee of his person. This Committee would draw his pension, and in accordance with the practice in England they would allow Mrs. Hall a yearly allowance sufficient for her support and save the balance. If Government should eventually hand the lunatic over to his friends for admittance to a private asylum, there would thus be funds saved to meet the expenses, and, if he died, all sums so saved would go to his representatives after his death. But why Government should make a profit out of the derangement of one of their servants, we are at a loss to understand. It is said that it was well known to many of the officials in the Province in which Mr. Hall served that he was very nearly of abnormal mind. If this had been reported and proper notice taken of his giddy proceedings, he might have been invalided before he got fully off his balance and committed the terrible acts for which he now suffers; and in this case the awful events which have occurred would have been prevented, and Mr. Hall would have obtained an invalid pension. It is, however, of no use now to blame any one. Still, Government will be largely justified in recollecting that it was no secret amongst high officers of Government that Mr. Hall had suffered from hallucinations, and that to a mistaken policy of non-intervention may be attributed the terrible tragedy which consigns him to a living grave. It appears to us that it is an illegal act to declare that Mr. Hall forfeits his pension. Madness is illness, and for sickness he could not by existing rules be struck off the rolls of his service without being granted that pension which he has hardly and justly earned. It might be pleaded that in the Uncovenanted Service an officer has no rights as against Government capable of being enforced at law, and that Government in its plenitude of power can dispense with the services of any uncovenanted man and give no reasons for so doing. But, if this is a fact, though we are far from holding that it is so, surely it would be a most ungenerous policy to adopt. There is no wish on the part of this Government, we believe, to deal harshly with Mr. Hall. On the contrary, there is every disposition to be kind and considerate. But red tape ties the hands of officials so tightly that they fear to step out of the beaten path. To send Mr. Hall home as a pauper lunatic is wrong, and he will bitterly feel it when reason and understanding come back as the cool breezes of the West refresh his brain, and rationality returns. To protect the public from persons who are *non compos mentis* is quite right, but to punish Mr. Hall is wrong. It is quite proper to lock him up, and for life, if necessary, but it is utterly wrong to set up a penalty for madness. All acts done by insane persons are void, and in the eye of the law Mr. Hall is not a murderer, for he has committed no felony. By the visitation of the Almighty killing became no murder in his case, and yet he and his family are to be heavily fined by the forfeiture of whatever pension he has earned for doing that for which the law distinctly says he cannot be punished. No lunatic can be punished for crime, and this first principle of law and justice will be violated if Mr. Hall be not gazetted to his pension. He may not be able to use it, but it should be regarded as his estate, and from such Mrs. Hall should be provided.

There is a wide-felt sympathy in this case, and, even if Government do not take the view which we do and think that Mr. Hall is entitled to have his pension granted to him as a right, we still would point out that Mr. Hall's claims, in consideration of past services, are so strong, that there is sufficient to warrant a departure from any supposed or actual rule upon the subject.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay last week invited Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee to become a member of the Legislative Council, but Mr. Sorabjee has felt it his duty respectfully to decline the honour. We believe Mr. Sorabjee thought that, as a business man, he could not devote enough time and attention to legislative work to satisfy his own idea of the way in which the duties of a member of Council ought to be performed. If Council meetings were held only in Bombay, possibly the Governor's offer might have been accepted. Credit must at the same time be given to Sir Philip Wodehouse for having picked out in Mr. Sorabjee a man whom the whole community of Bombay respects for his ability and independence of character. The place left vacant in Council is that of the Chief of Patwurdhan, whose two years' term of office has expired, and not Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's.

THE Brahmo Missionaries of Calcutta consider that they have been libelled by an obscure vernacular paper, and have instructed an attorney to bring an action for damages against the petty maligner. The Secretary to the Brahmo Missionary Conference, in announcing the fact, says it "is not the object of the proposed suit to defend any individual, but the whole missionary body, from false and defamatory imputations." This state of affairs is a very suggestive corollary to the statement made on the 19th June last by Mr. Protab C. Mozoomdar, who is said to be a coadjutor of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, while lecturing in London, "On the spirit of the religious movement in India." He said, what must have thrilled a good many honest people at home who are unaccustomed to the flowery oratory of the children of the East, that Brahmos, among other admirable things, had learned "to subordinate all their differences to piety." Is piety Mr. Mozoomdar's euphemism for a native attorney? It would appear to be so. Although we who are in India know perfectly well how to value Mr. Mozoomdar's statement, still it is slightly unfair that he should humbug the English people, who really mean well towards him and his brethren.

THE Court of Exchequer Chamber, in the case of Allison *v.* The Bristol Marine Insurance Company, has just reversed, by a majority of one, a judgment of the inferior Court in regard to freight, which raises a rather difficult point. The suit was by a shipowner for a total loss on half the freight on a voyage from Greenock to Bombay by a ship which was chartered to convey coals. He had insured the whole freight on about 2,000 tons of coals for 4,000*l.*, and eventually he received half the amount in advance from the charterer, who in turn insured the value of the coals, plus the freight he had paid, with his own underwriters. The ship became a wreck off Bombay, but half the coals were saved, and were delivered by the captain to the charterer free of freight, the captain considering that the half which had been paid in advance applied to the half cargo which he delivered. The shipowner accordingly now sued for a total loss, on the undelivered half of the cargo, but the underwriter contended that he could only sue for half a loss, as only half the cargo, and consequently only half the freight, could really be considered lost; and in this view they have been supported by the majority of the Court of Appeal. This judgment, a London contemporary thinks, must be considered the only equitable one. It was apparently a mistake on the part of the captain to deliver the half cargo saved "free of freight," he ought to have received at Bombay the moiety of the freight for that portion of the cargo, and this being the case the effect of giving the shipowner the right to sue for the total loss of half the freight would be to make the shipowner and the charterer together entitled to more than they would have received if the voyage had been successful. The charterer was entitled to recover half what he had insured, so that if the shipowner recovered for a total loss of half, the underwriters would pay more than what was really lost altogether. The case becomes complicated by the payment in advance, but it is quite clear that the charterer at Bombay was either entitled to recover nothing in respect of what he paid for freight, or the shipowner could not recover for a total loss.

IN course of investigation of the suit instituted by Raja Ameer Hussan Khan of Mahudabad against Mr. J. C. Williams in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Fyzabad, it would appear that the defendant, in adopting the course of publishing certain reports touching private individuals for private circulation, and apparently for no ostensible purpose besides the gratification of purely personal motives, evidently regards the practise as a peculiar prerogative conceded to members of the Civil Service. Mr. Williams, in his latest-published evidence, continues to say, that he had resorted to *private presses* for the purpose of expediting the completion of the work, expecting to be reimbursed, subsequently, by the Government. Yet we are not made aware that there existed any extraordinary demand for the work, which made it imperative that it should not be executed in any of the ordinary Government presses in this country. From the nature of certain questions put to Mr. Williams in the course of his examination, the prosecution is evidently endeavouring to induce the belief that Mr. Williams had not only been guilty of tampering with witnesses in his attempt to get up a criminal case against the plaintiff, but that he harbours the strongest animus towards the Rajah, who is Vice-President of the British Indian Association, for his persistent opposition to the enactment of the Oudh Revenue Bill; but Mr. Williams denies most of the questions put to him on this subject. He is further asked whether he had ever solicited favours from the Rajah, and in replying to this also in the negative he qualifies his denial with the admission that he "may have asked him for an elephant." Mr. Williams further states that he had employed all necessary precautions to prevent the report obtaining a circulation beyond the members of the Oudh Commission, and to this end he had desired the managers of the Oudh and Excelsior Presses to allow no copies to leave their care. Mr. Williams received orders to commence the prosecution against the Rajah on the 11th November last, and he had reason to suppose that, in the entire conduct of the matter, the widest discretion would be allowed him. Mr. Sparks, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, deposed that he had authorized Mr. Williams to have the report printed at the Government Press, and this only before the witness had acquainted himself with the nature of its contents. Consequent upon its publication a suit for libel was filed by Rajah Furzand Alli; but Mr. Sparks is not in a position to affirm whether the order emanating from the Chief Commissioner for immediate steps to be taken to prevent its further distribution was made prior or subsequent to the filing of the suit. The plaintiff's counsel at the close of the proceedings for the day, successfully petitioned the Court to take measures to obtain the Chief Commissioner's testimony. The Court accordingly issued a commission to take his evidence.

SPEED ON BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers kindly state what is the average rate of speed maintained on most of the British and Continental Railways, distinguishing between mail and passenger trains?

28th July. CHEMIN DE FER.

HARBOUR SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just seen a map of Bombay Harbour, prepared by the Engineer of the Port Trust, to show the channels he wants to make. Well, he shows ground from Cross Island running south-west to within 200 fathoms of the Elphinstone walls, and speckled on the plan Site Sand. Now I have a chart of Bombay, only made in 1863, by those Indian Navy men, and it shows this same shoal reaching to within 110 fathoms of the Elphinstone walls and where this Port Trust Engineer shows about 2 fathoms water at low water springs. Now, some of your sharp Bombay chaps might know which is right. I very near came to grief for laying, May be the Engineer liked to make things look better for his channel; and was told he was too honest for that and more dependable than those Indian Navy chaps. These questions are interesting to us, you know, so I won't apologize for troubling you.

SEA CAPTAIN.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

MR. FAWCETT last night asked Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary, whether any measures, and, if so, what measures, affecting the Government of India, had been introduced by Secretaries of State for India without having previously consulted the Council. The special significance of the question was patent; but it was perhaps a little cruel to bring up so harmless and purely ornamental a functionary as Lord George and impale him for the sins of his vigorous chief in the other House. The promising scion of the ducal house of Abercorn does not want courage, however; and he promptly quoted three Acts of the late Government as the most important "modern instances." Of course, there can be no debate upon a simple question; and whatever reply might be possible to this ingenious attempt to turn the tables on the member for Hackney was shut out by the rules of the House. For all that, Mr. Fawcett attained, I suppose, the object he had in view; for he had called attention in open Parliament to the fact that the present India Councils project of Lord Salisbury is a measure for which the noble Marquis himself is alone responsible. There is a possibility that the Bill will come on for further discussion next Monday; but this depends upon the early despatch of previous business set down for the same evening. As you are aware, the present opposition to the Bill depends largely upon the fact that the opinions of the Council and of the Viceroy have not yet been made public, but are believed to be adverse to the proposals of the Secretary of State. The feeling on this subject which I have already mentioned to you still increases, and the passage of the Bill will not be easy in the present temper of those who are most actively interested in the subject. Obviously, the answer to this kind of objection indicated in the reply of Lord George Hamilton must at best be unsatisfactory; for, even if it could be shown that recent Governments had systematically neglected to secure the acquiescence of the Council before coming to Parliament for powers, and had been permitted to do so without serious criticism, the propriety of proposing legislation which is presumably calculated to offend the official rulers of India remains questionable. Parliament, it will be said, is not bound by the views of its servants; but at a time when the Viceroy has the confidence of both the great parties, and when the Council has been so recently reconstructed in accordance with the views of the new Secretary, it is felt that good taste and good sense alike require that their opinions should be consulted before Parliament is asked to sanction organic changes like those which are embodied in this Bill.

The Indian Budget will be as late as ever this session, notwithstanding all the promises to the contrary given to the House of Commons in the early weeks of the legislative year. We are in the midst of a hot July already, when all close attention to business is in the highest degree fatiguing; Mr. Gladstone has come down upon the fold with the sweeping impetuosity of Sennacherib, and all the forces of the Government and the Church Reformers are called into play to defend Church measures against his onslaughts; the Government has turned its special attention to the harassing of Parliament by the introduction of new educational perplexities without warning; and the Budget of the Eastern Empire will be introduced at the fag-end of the worst weeks of the session, when everybody who ought to be in condition to deal with Indian affairs is worn out with long watching. There is a perverse fatality about this wearisomely recurrent delay; and it seems as if those who are responsible, and whose main purpose is to avoid opposition, thought the safest time for their interest was the time when the meteorological conditions at home are most closely assimilated to those which prevail in India itself. There is some consolation in the fact that wakeful eyes are on the alert to prevent the success of these tactics; for, though we have fewer Indians in the House this year than in the last Parliament, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Dunbar, and Sir George Balfour do not intend to be inactive, and will probably do the work of a host.

As I indicated last week, the projected Brussels Conference does not command the easy confidence of Her Majesty's Ministers. The designs of Russia are not so clear as to remove all possible dubiety from the minds of those who are responsible for the foreign policy of this country. There is a sinister suggestion about the desire of certain Continental Powers for a reduction of armaments; and there is no disposition in this country to acquiesce in any arrangement which might have the effect of rendering doubtful the control of the sea. The instinct which prompts Englishmen to look to their fleets is singularly quick and sensitive at present; and if any statesman abroad would cajole us into terms as to the lordship of the waves he will do well to defer the attempt until a future day. France is believed to be ready to join us in any course our Government may see fit to take in reference to the maritime laws; if, indeed, the Foreign Office determines at last to send any representative to the Conference. There is a strong party here in favour of renouncing the Declaration of Paris. That Declaration has never received formal confirmation from Parliament; and there is just the shadow of a fear that a necessary consequence of commissioning an envoy to represent us officially at Brussels will lay upon the Government the necessity of meeting declarations at home, made with the distinct object of securing the renunciation of that compact, such as it is.

Mr. Gladstone's temporary reappearance and his raid upon the Scotch Patronage and English Church Discipline Bills have produced the most palpable effect upon the character of the Session. He made a speech on Monday night on the former of these measures, which awoke the apprehensions of the least nervous friends of the State Church in Scotland, lest their tardy and half-hearted recognition of the justice of the demand which led to the Free Church Secession in 1843 should now be only the death-knell of the establishment itself. The significant part of the matter is that the ex-Premier declares that the Church which is only the Church of a minority will be so affected by the Bill as to render its continuance as a State Establishment utterly indefensible. This is taken by the Liberationiste to mean that in the event of this measure's becoming law Mr. Gladstone will see his way to applying to the Scotch Church the same kind of treatment as he applied to the Irish Church in 1869; and they are proportionately jubilant. But the threat is not one which, in the nature of things, a Conservative Government could allow to affect their conduct; and, as they can pass the Bill if they please, there is no reason to suppose they will not exercise the power. We may therefore expect to find ourselves, before any very lengthened period has elapsed, at the beginning of a new era of State Church destruction. Somewhat different is likely to be the effect of the formidable manifesto the right honourable gentleman made last night against the Discipline Bill of the Archbishops. Mr. Gladstone did not content himself with any mild protest against the details of the proposal, but set forth at length that he found in it an object of abhorrence after his own heart—a measure he could set himself to slaughter with avidity—an object upon which he could concentrate all his powers of persistent opposition. He was even ready with a counter-scheme which already taxes the powers of the journalists and threatens to displace the Archbishops' Bill altogether in the interest of the hour. When Mr. Gladstone lays upon the table a series of resolutions, each of them comprehensive enough to occupy many nights of debate, and declares himself ready to fight to the death and "die in the last ditch," people know what to expect. It is

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, 27TH JULY.

The International Congress has opened, the Russian Delegate presides. The deliberations are secret.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 27TH JULY.

Disastrous floods are occurring in Pennsylvania and the loss of life is appalling. Pittsburg and Alleghany are inundated.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

Latest advices from New York state that no less than two hundred people have perished in the floods in Pennsylvania.

THE CARLIST WAR.

The Carlist War is increasing in vindictiveness, Carlist partisans have been arrested and imprisoned in Barcelona, and reprisals are being made by shooting prisoners.

The subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund at the Mansion House now amount to £125,338; the Committee have made a further remittance of £10,000 to Calcutta, making the total amount remitted £120,000. The Committee will adjourn till October.

LONDON, 27TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Sales quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Bar Silver, 5d.

3 per Cent. Consols, for account 92½

6 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..... 98½

Bar Silver ..... 58 7/16.

The sum of £202,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Fernambuco.

Arrival—William Carry.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

PROFESSOR Agassiz's biography is being written by his wife. She has already prepared his correspondence for publication.

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON of the Calcutta Bench will avail himself, on Monday next, of the privilege leave granted to him some time ago.

MAJOR H. W. WOOD, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, has with her Majesty's sanction been attached to the Russian Amu-Daria Expedition.

THE health of the Maharaja of Kupoorthulla is reported to have improved so much lately, that the question of his thorough mental recovery is only a matter of time.

IN Bengal and Assam there are 20,664,775 Mahomedans, 86,496 Bhoodhists and Jains, 37,000,000 Hindoos, and of aboriginal and casteless tribes there are 7,000,000.

MR. FROUDE, the *Academy* says, is about to leave England for a year or two. He starts in August on a tour of inspection, visiting all the English colonies, beginning with the Cape and ending with Canada.

DURING the last twelve months the errors of the great clock at the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, were below one second on 67 per cent. below two seconds on 25 per cent., and below three seconds on 5 per cent.

THE *Athenæum* hears that the Secretary of State for India in Council has granted the money required for building a new museum and library upon the vacant ground opposite the India Office. The sum is said to be somewhere about £75,000.

THE German Emperor has informed the Minister of Public Worship that it is his wish that the new ecclesiastical laws shall be administered with lenity and forbearance. But unsparing rigour is to be applied wherever serious resistance is offered to the authority of the State.

MR. R. B. WARMALD, B. A., has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Staunton as editor of the Chess Column in the *Illustrated London News*. The whole of the deceased gentleman's chess memoranda have been placed by his widow at Mr. Warmald's disposal. He is writing a memoir of Mr. Staunton.

THE *Bengal Times* learns that the Collector of the Dacca district has telegraphed that the rice crop has suffered considerable damage by floods. The Collector of Mymensingh reports that, owing to the unusual height of the Brahmapootra and Jamoona, portions of the *Aous* and jute crops have been destroyed.

A DINAGEPORE correspondent, in whose information and judgment we (*Englishman*) place confidence, expresses a strong opinion that Government is showing an undue anxiety to get rid of its rice stocks in that district. There has, we are told, been no rain for a week, and the Bhadui prospects are not so good as they were.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 10th instant opinion in Germany was becoming doubtful as to any positive result to be brought about by the International Conference at Brussels. It is stated that the French Government proposes to submit the conduct of the German army during the last war to the judgment of the Congress, and to make serious charges against the invaders, which would inevitably bring on grave counter-charges from the Germans against the French.

THE Government of India have, at last, it is said, granted the application of Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, Post Master General of Madras, soliciting the Government to count towards leave and pension, under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the period of his previous service in India in the Military Department, and as Military Secretary to the Viceroy, which seems to have been at first refused on the ground that it was contrary to precedent to allow his previous service to count towards leave or pension in his present appointment.

NEWS has been received, but no details are to hand, of an inundation at Durgapore, under the Garrow Hills. The rivers have flooded a large tract of country to the north of Soogowli, Chumparun, destroying indigo and maize, without injuring the rice. Owing to a flood in the Gunduck, an area of about thirty square miles has been inundated in Sarun, and we regret to learn the *Bhadoi* crop has been severely damaged. The rains have been too plentiful in Sarun, where a few days' cessation are necessary for weeding purposes.

THE *Daily Telegraph* announces that arrangements have been concluded between its proprietors and Mr. Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, under which an expedition will at once be despatched to Africa with the objects of investigating and reporting upon the haunts of the slave-traders; of pursuing to fulfilment the discoveries of the great explorer, Dr. Livingstone, and of completing, if possible, the remaining problems of Central African geography. This expedition has been undertaken by and will be under the sole command of Mr. Henry M Stanley.

THE *Cologne Gazette* states that the German Admiralty is using great despatch in completing the construction of vessels for the Imperial navy. In the next session of the Reichstag the demand of a credit for deepening and connecting the Eider canal, which measure has been decided on by the Admiralty, and the presentation of the complete and definitive plan of construction of the great canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic may be expected. Thus only, the *Cologne Gazette* says, an assured basis would be afforded for the full and free development of the young German war navy.

ONE of the Kurrachee papers mentions the punishment of several people for allowing their cows to roam at large. It would be a good thing if cognisance were taken of such an offence in Bombay, where it is no uncommon thing for one's horse to be frightened by a lazy slouching bullock that strays leisurely across the path, or by a lively little cow which, having poked its nose among the delicacies set forth in some native victualler's shop, has received a tap on the offending organ that induces it to bound stupidly into the centre of the road regardless of of vehicles or consequences.

COLONEL KEATINGE, Chief Commissioner in Assam, has issued instructions for the forthcoming elephant-catching season, which begins on the 1st of October next, and ends on the 31st March following. Licenses to catch are to be granted only to men of substance, who require the elephants for "carriage purposes." A royalty of Rs. 100 must be paid on every capture, with the right of pre-emption remaining to Government at the rate of Rs. 300 for every animal from seven and a-half to eight and a-half feet high. Elephants are protected from noosing and every kind of cruelty under severe penalties. The Government of India recommends a lapse of two years between each elephant season.

THE course of the Viceroy's tour to Assam will probably be as follows:—Leaving Calcutta on the 4th proximo, Goalundo will be inspected, and His Excellency will leave on the following day. On the 6th there will be a levée at Dacca, and on the 7th Lord Northbrook will leave for Cachar, arriving there on the 10th. On the 12th, start for and arrive at Sylhet. On the 13th, leave Sylhet and arrive at Chuttuck. Leaving Chuttuck on the following day, His Excellency will reach Shillong on the 16th, and remain there over the 23rd. Leaving Shillong on the 24th, a rapid journey will be made to Calcutta' which will receive him again on the 29th.

ON the 9th inst., General Shute gave the following notice of motion in the House of Commons:—To call attention to the injustice done to those General Officers who have been appointed to Colonelcies of Cavalry Regiments since the 1st day of January 1873; and to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Royal Warrant, dated the 12th day of August 1873, "Revising the rate of pay granted to Colonels of Regiments of the Cavalry of the Line," may be cancelled, and that those Cavalry Officers who had purchased their troops previous to the Crimean War may, on their appointment to Colonelcies of Cavalry Regiments, receive the emoluments to which they would have been entitled had no such Warrant been issued.

THE employés on the East India Railway are about to be formed into a volunteer corps. This Railway can, it is said, furnish a battalion of a thousand men. In order to make the men act properly together, a sort of Camp of Exercise is proposed. Already a suggestion has been actually made that a Camp of Exercise and Special Prize Meeting should be held at Jamalpore in December next. Of course it is impossible to have the whole body of men in camp together; but considerable bodies might easily be brought together at different times. It is a pity that Bombay has not its Colonel Walton, like Calcutta, so that we might have a regiment of volunteers, of which the sturdy men on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. lines would doubtless form no insignificant part.

THE *Englishman* says:—"To our mind, if the telegram in the *Times of India*, giving the gist of the reply, is correct, the reply is most unsatisfactory. It awards praise and blame in equal proportions to all concerned, and, beyond a fulsome compliment to the Parsees, gives no decided opinion upon the actual facts laid before the Secretary of State. We can only congratulate the Marquis of Salisbury on having written an evasive answer." It is certainly strange that nobody in Bombay but the *Times of India* has heard a word about the Secretary of State's decision. The Parsee Memorial Committee, although they also have agents in London, who were instructed to telegraph the decision of the Home Government the moment it could be ascertained, have not received a syllable yet upon the all-important subject.

THE transactions in Bombay money orders of the past financial year show a large decrease as compared with those of the preceding year, both in the number and amount of money orders issued and paid. The average amount of each order issued and paid during the year was Rs. 49-6-0 and Rs. 49-4-0, respectively, as compared with Rs. 55-3-0 and Rs. 63-15-0 in the preceding year. The number of money orders issued at the Bombay Money Order Office during the past year is greater by 307 than in the preceding year, though the amount is less by Rs. 2,192 13⅜. This falling off has taken place chiefly in money orders of Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 each. There is a large decrease in the payments made, the amount having fallen from Rs. 12,74,407-3-0 in 1872-73 to Rs. 10,12,677-7-0 in 1873-74; this may be partly attributed to the smaller number of Money Order Offices in existence in this presidency during the latter year, but is also owing to diminished drawings on Bombay by Money Order Offices under other Governments, a large falling off being especially noticeable in the amount of orders paid on account of Berars.

THE Old Indian will miss many a familiar landmark when he returns home. Perhaps he will miss none more than the lion above Northumberland House, and its curious horizontal tail. Mr. Frank Buckland, in a letter to *Land and Water*, states that, happening to pass Northumberland House on Thursday, the 2nd instant, as the lion was being taken down, he obtained permission to inspect it. The inscription on the lion, Mr. Buckland says, runs thus:—"ALG: D: S 1749. C: N: REST." Under this, on the east side, is a monogram of the letter A with an S twisted into it; on the west side the letter *N* with a P, and hung on to one of the small legs below this is a crest, viz., a coronet with five spikes, carrying round balls, and underneath a half-moon; on the other side is a different pattern of a coronet, with three strawberry leaves and a phœnix rising from the flames, the former is the earl's, the latter the ducal coronet. The measurement of the lion was as follows —From tip of nose to end of tail 11ft. 7in.; tail, 4ft. 3in.; height at shoulders, 5ft. 5in.; round the mane 6ft.; weight, about 1½ tons. The body is lead, the tail copper. There are three coats of paint on the lion, one is bright blue. He was painted blue in 1822 by the then clerk of the works. The inscription was interpreted to Mr. Buckland as meaning: "Algernon, Duke of Somerset, 1749, (and the) Countess Northumberland restored." The lion represents the blue lion, the crest of the Percy family, Earls of Northumberland. The stone on which the lion stood and into which his paws were fastened with long iron rods leaded in, represents the *chapeau d'honneur* of the crest. The lion has been sent to the Duke of Northumberland's mansion, Sion House, near Richmond.

THE following are the resolutions which Mr. Gladstone gave notice he would move, on going into Committee on the Public Worship Regulation Bill, but which he has since withdrawn:—

1. That in proceeding to consider the provisions of the Bill for the Regulation of Public Worship, this House cannot do otherwise than take into view the lapse of more than two centuries since the enactment of the present Rubrics of the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England, the multitude of particulars embraced in the conduct of Divine Service under their provisions, the doubts occasionally attaching to their interpretation, and the number of points they are thought to leave undecided, the diversities of local custom under which these circumstances have long prevailed, and the unreasonableness of prescribing all varieties of opinion and usage among the many thousands of congregations of the Church distributed throughout the land.

2. That this House is therefore reluctant to place in the hands of every single bishop, on the motion of one or of three persons howsoever defined, greatly increased facilities towards procuring an absolute ruling of many points hitherto left open and reasonably allowing of diversity, and thereby towards the establishment of an inflexible rule of uniformity throughout the land, to the prejudice, in matters indifferent, of the liberty now practically existing.

3. That the House willingly acknowledges the great and exemplary devotion of the clergy in general to their sacred calling, but is not on that account the less disposed to guard against the indiscretion, or thirst for power, or other faults of individuals.

4. That the House is therefore willing to lend its best assistance to any measure recommended by adequate authority, with a view to provide more effectual securities against any neglect of or departure from strict law which may give evidence of a design to alter, without the consent of the nation, the spirit or substance of the established religion.

5. That, in the opinion of the House, it is also to be desired that the members of the Church, having a legitimate interest in her services, should receive ample protection against precipitate and arbitrary changes of established custom by the sole will of the clergyman and against the wishes locally prevalent among them; and that such protection does not appear to be afforded by the provisions of the bill now before the House.

6. That the House attaches a high value to the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government with the ecclesiastical authorities in the initiative of legislation affecting the Established Church.

THE following proclamation appears in the *London Gazette* of July 10:—At the Court at Windsor the 7th day of July, 1874. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows: 1. So much of Article 14 of the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, regulating the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, is hereby revoked, as provides to the effect that Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consul resident in Egypt for the time being shall be the Judge of the Court for Egypt, and that he shall be appointed to the office of Judge by Her Majesty, by a separate warrant under Her Royal sign manual. 2. Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria for the time being shall be the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Consular Court for Egypt; but he shall be appointed to the office of Judge by Her Majesty by a separate warrant under Her Royal sign manual. 3. The said Order in Council of the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall be read and have effect as if therein, for so much of Article 14 of that Order as is revoked by this Order, there were substituted Article 2 of this Order; and this Order shall be read as part of that Order. And the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—We are inclined to agree with a military contemporary in thinking that Lord Strathnairn was by no means so ignorant of facts as the *Times* would lead us to suppose in his speech of last week on the subject of recruiting. There seems to be no doubt that in passing the Short Service Act of the 26th of July, 1870, the late Government led those who voted in favour of it to believe that the old system of long service with pension was to continue *pari passu* with the new, the safety of the bill being thus ensured. The recent public declarations of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Richmond, and other high authority support this belief. It is undoubted that, notwithstanding this tacit pledge, a general order was issued on the 5th of May, 1871, putting an end, "till further orders," to long service with pension in the Foot Guards and Infantry. It is again equally clear that the Duke of Richmond, in the debate of the 8th of June, 1871, declared that he distinctly recollected the assurance given by the Government in 1870, adding, that "had the course since pursued by the War Office been foreseen, the bill would have met with a very different reception." It also seems to us plain that in consequence of these and other remonstrances in which Lord Strathnairn took a leading part a promise of modification was made by the Government, and after an interval of some months a new general order issued (dated August 1, 1871,) restoring long service with pension, but only as a privilege and on conditions so difficult as to make it no longer attainable on the terms which existed before 1870. We cannot but think that with these facts before him Lord Strathnairn was not far wrong in hinting at "disregard of engagement."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 10TH JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Commander Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 10th inst. on board. She sailed from Suez on the 19th instant at 9-10 A.M., and Aden on the 22nd at 0-15 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain H H Rankin.
Mr and Mrs W R Brooke.
Colonel Hutchinson's ayah.
Mr and Mrs H G Bowen.
Surgeon T and Mrs Face, child, and infant.

FROM VENICE.

Mr H Harris.
Mr G Welch.
Mr W Williams.
Mr and Mrs Nelson.
Mr Josiah Dow.

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon'ble C Kemball.
Mr H Busteed.
Major P P Tucker.
Mr Marten.
Captain Chatterton.
Reverend A Cane.
Lieutenant Christie.
Colonel M Thomson.

FROM ADEN—Two Natives, deck.

The Delhi experienced light northerly winds from Suez and Aden, and strong monsoon, high sea, and fine weather from Aden.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 10.)

IN the House of Lords attention has been directed to the approaching International Congress at Brussels, and Lord Derby has stated that the British Government will send a representative to watch the proceedings and report upon them. The Intoxicating Liquors Bill has passed through committee.

In the Commons a motion for the abolition of the Income-tax has been negatived by a considerable majority. Three important bills from the Lords concerning the purchase and transfer of land occupied the House the greater part of one entire evening on their second reading.

There have been some exciting scenes in the French Assembly during the past week, and on a motion to uphold the powers conferred on Marshal MacMahon, the Government were placed in a minority, and tendered their resignation, which the President refused to accept. Yesterday his message was read to the Assembly.

Details of the recent battle before Estella, in which Marshal Concha was killed, have arrived. The Republican troops appear to have suffered a great defeat, and terrible atrocities are attributed to the Carlists.

Her Majesty during the past week has paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew, and has also been present at a review and sham-fight at Chobham. To-morrow the Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Claremont on a short visit.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been present at a garden party at Lambeth Palace, given by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany are paying a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Deakin has been elected as the Conservative member for Launceston.

A sum of money, about £75,000, is to be granted for the purpose of building a new Indian Museum in London.

The appeal of the Madras Railway v. the Zemindar of Carvetingarum has been dismissed, with costs.

The Bengal Famine Fund, as organised by the Lord Mayor of London, has now amounted to £122,164, of which £110,000 has been sent to India.

A letter on the New Retiring Scheme has been addressed to inquirers on the subject by the Military Secretary at the India Office.

The directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway invite tenders for £500,000 in debenture bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

The Stroud election petition has resulted in Mr. Dorington being unseated, with costs, and Mr. Staunton has been declared duly elected.

The inauguration of the Derby memorial statue, in Parliament-square, will take place to-morrow, when the statue will be unveiled by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.

On Thursday afternoon an unfortunate foreigner named De Groof, known as "the flying man," and who has ascended from Cremorne Gardens in a species of "flying machine" suspended from a balloon, was, on the machine being cut loose, precipitated from a height of eighty feet on to the pavement in Robert-street, Chelsea. He was killed on the spot.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Dalhousie; Capt. E. L. Armstrong, M.S.C.; Col. C. F. Grant, Bo. Ret.; G. U. Adam, Esq., late of the Chartered Bank of India; Lieut.-Col. W. H. T Bruce, late Mad. Cav.; C. S. Craig, Esq., of the Chartered Bank of India; Lady Augusta Harvey; Col. the Hon. H. H. Hutchinson; Lieut.-Col. Packe; Sir R. Musgrave; Rev. T. Carson, Bishop of Kilmore; Countess of Clarendon; the Right Hon. General Dunne.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

THE Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at a quarter past two o'clock.

Mr. Ward Hunt, in reply to Mr. Read, said it was not intended to follow in the recent cases of the grounding of the Narcissus and Eudymion in the Bay of Palermo the precedent set in the case of the Agincourt. Instructions had been issued from the Admiralty that the conduct of the Admiral should be investigated by a court-martial which was now sitting at Devonport.

Mr. Burke, in reply to Mr. Whalley, stated that the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa had been very much suppressed, but there was no doubt that it had partly revived with regard to slaves coming from the territory north of Zanzibar and inland. Representations had been made to the Khedive on the subject. There was also reason to believe that a slave trade was carried on between Abyssinia and Egypt, and representations had been made to the Khedive on this subject also, and he had taken steps in the matter by countermanding the appointment of the Pasha in command of the whole district, and giving the command to another Pasha, with orders to do what he could to suppress the slave trade on the frontier of Egypt.

Mr. Childers, on the motion to take the report of supply, said he desired to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the state of the revenue. He wished to know how far the supplementary estimates would affect the calculations of the financial statement. It would be recollected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, with some hesitation, adopted the very sanguine estimates of the experienced officials of the Revenue Department, which were based with considerable confidence on a continuance of the prosperity which the country had hitherto enjoyed. He now begged to inquire whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer still retained the opinion that his calculations as to the revenue would be realized or not.

Sir S. Northcote said it had often happened that after the financial statement had been delivered early in April unforeseen circumstances had arisen which had obliged the Government to come down to the House and revise their financial statement; but as far as he was concerned he begged to say he was not prepared to revise the budget estimates, but on the contrary he would now place them at the same figures that he did in April. In fact he saw no necessity to depart from the financial scheme which he had laid down for the year.

Mr. Pease expressed his satisfaction at the statement of the right hon. gentleman.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hubbard, and other hon. gentlemen, and ultimately the report of supply was agreed to.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to 25th July was 7 6 inches 69 cents. at the hill, and 80 inches 97 cents. in the valley.

WE understand that Mr. Hogg, Director General of Post Offices in India, who left Calcutta a few days ago, is expected to arrive to-day in Bombay.

ON the last voyage of the steamer Lawrence to Kotree, one of the passengers, an officer from Jacobabad, met with serious accident by tumbling into a bunker, and fracturing his hip.

A NEW JUDGE AT BARODA.—Mr. Motiram Dulputram, some time ago a Deputy Magistrate at Surat, has been appointed a Judge under the new organisation of the judicial department at Baroda, and has proceeded there to take charge of the office.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The inquest regarding the death of Anee, a Hindoo female, was resumed yesterday. The evidence of Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, was taken, and the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by congestion of the brain.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 25th July, was 62 feet 2 tenths; the rainfall to same date being 65 inches 85 cents. On the corresponding date last year it was 49 feet 1 tenth; the rainfall being 42 inches 55 cents.

NEW DEWAN OF CUTCH.—Mr. Chintamon Succaram, who was for some time a Government Prosecutor of the Poona Adawlut, and afterwards appointed 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Rutnagherry, has, we understand, been appointed Dewan to the Rao of Cutch.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DACOITS ARE AGAIN GIVING TROUBLE.—We understand that the dacoits have again made their appearance in the Keir and Mahawal talookas, and they commenced looting and illtreating the ryots; consequently Mr. Sinclair, the Supernumerary Assistant Magistrate, proceeds this day to Kheir.—*Poona Observer*, July 28.

CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.—We have to direct the attention of lovers of native music to an advertisement in another column regarding a concert of native music to be got up on Saturday night next, by the "Gaen Utejuk Mandali," the members of which are gentlemen of respectability and position, who have been devoting their attention for some years past to the encouragement of native music.

THE FUNNUSWADY MURDER.—Purushram Gunesh *alias* Rajaram, who stands charged with the murder of the woman Doorgabai *alias* Rukhmee, was yesterday brought up on remand at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, Superintendent Price, and Inspector Austen were taken, after which the prisoner was formally committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MR. ARDASEER DADY SETT'S funeral, which took place last evening, was attended by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee and all the principal members of the Parsee community. The remains of the deceased were placed in the family tower of silence after the funeral services had been performed by the high priests. The third day's obsequies will be celebrated this afternoon at three o'clock in the Dady Sett's fire-temple in Agiary Street.

POONA.—Since Friday evening last rain has fallen at this station and continues to fall. Rain has not only fallen in Poona, but we learn that it has been continually falling in the districts since the end of last week. Our rivers have risen very high. The water over the Sir Jamsetjee Bund and the Coombar Bridge is overflowing to a great height, on account of heavy rain having fallen on the Ghauts. The Parbuttee tank, which was nearly dry, is full, and several other tanks are the same. Yesterday morning after a slight drizzle the clouds cleared up, but again in the afternoon it commenced drizzling. We expect a break in the weather very soon, when it will become pleasant and enjoyable.—*Poona Observer.*

THE LATE SIR CHARLES JACKSON.

ON taking his seat in the High Court, Appellate side, on Monday last, the Chief Justice referred to the death of Sir Charles Jackson in the following terms:—The electric telegraph has, since the last sitting of this Court, brought the sad intelligence of the death of Sir Charles Jackson, who, from 1852 to 1855, filled with honour to himself and benefit to this country a seat on the Bench of the late Supreme Court of Bombay and afterwards occupied for eight years a similar station in the Supreme and High Courts at Calcutta. His ability, impartiality, and indefatigable assiduity commanded universal respect. He was a just and merciful Judge, who spared no pains to arrive at the truth, a kind and constant friend, and of a generous and noble character. He commenced his career in India, as Advocate-General at Calcutta, and, while in that office, formed a lasting friendship with one who himself was no ordinary man—the late Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India, and of whose Viceroyalty after his decease Sir Charles Jackson wrote an able and earnest vindication, which reflected honour alike upon the subject of that work and upon the author of it. During the last few years, as auditor of Indian accounts in Europe, Sir Charles Jackson has rendered good service to this country, in steadily resisting, and bringing to the notice of the Secretary of State in Council, any attempts to charge upon Indian revenue expenditure which he deemed ought to be borne by the mother-country. In that office he has conducted himself with judicial impartiality, and it was because such was expected from him, that, to the great credit of the late Secretary of State for India, he was nominated to perform that duty. I trust that it may not be deemed presumptuous for me to say that I believe that none would be more ready to admit than the Duke of Argyll and his noble successor, that those expectations were not disappointed, and that Sir Chares Jackson was found to be an effective, vigilant, and zealous auxiliary in protecting the revenues of India, of which country he was a fervent well-wisher, and where his memory must ever be held in respect.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik said: My Lord,—In the absence of the Government Pleader, allow me the liberty of stating on behalf of the bar that we feel the great loss to which your Lordship has alluded, in the death of that able judge and statesman, Sir Charles Jackson. I have read of his labours in all directions, and although I joined this bar after the amalgamation of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts, I have myself been a witness to Sir Charles Jackson's most recent labours in Bombay, as President of the Bombay Bank Commission,—labours from which the Bombay community has reaped very great and substantial advantages. It was a very delicate task which he had to perform, and I can truly say that few could have performed it with such skill and ability, and such thorough impartiality and delicacy as did the deceased. In some of his political views I have unfortunately differed from him, but yet I can bear independent testimony to his high moral qualities, and feel satisfied that in those high political matters to which your Lordship has alluded, Sir Charles Jackson was actuated by the highest sense of duty, and by a profound regard to the best interests of this country. As years roll on, Bombay will be better able to appreciate what debt she owes to the memory of the departed judge and statesman.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

MAGANBHOY HEMCHUND V. SHANKARLAL PRANLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, for the fourth defendant.

Mr. Starling applied that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. Defendant had filed a written statement in which the issue was raised whether he was a partner at the time the debt was contracted; and he wanted a commission to issue to Ahmedabad for the examination of his witnesses.

Mr. Budroodin opposed the application, saying it was made for indefinitely postponing the case, which, he submitted, ought not to go into the long-cause list and that a reasonable adjournment might be granted.

His Lordship thought there was hardly a necessity to transfer the suit to the long-cause list. The case was postponed to the 29th September. A commission to issue to the District Judge of Ahmedabad or his assistant to examine such witnesses as might be tendered by the plaintiff or fourth defendant. The commission to be executed and returned to the Prothonotary by the 19th September next.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MALLJEE RUTTONSEY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover £385 in respect of calls due on shares held by the defendant in the plaintiff's company. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,850 with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate.

SUDDA HEERA AND OTHERS V. HAJEE ADUM HAJEE JACOBANI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The action was brought to recover money due on a bond. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,869 as against the first defendant personally, and against the other defendants as representatives of Hajee Ismail Gachee, with interest at 18 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,500 from 12th June 1874 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

ABRAHAM MOOSAJEE V. HUSKELL ABRAHIM DIWEKUR.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Mooljee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover money due on an equitable mortgage, but the deed not being registered, the plaintiff elected to proceed on money counts. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,370 with interest at 9 per cent. for Rs. 1,200 from the 3rd inst., costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE KAPADIA V. GUNESHAMDAS RUGNATHDAS.

There was no appearance for either party when the suit was called on, and it was accordingly dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

JAITHA BHIMA AND OTHERS V. CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the defendant. Mr. Starling applied that the case be transferred to the long-cause list. Defendant had put in a written statement, and the case could not be tried as a short cause. Defendant borrowed monies at different times from plaintiffs against whom he charged fraud in respect of those notes. On the 17th July 1873 he signed a note for Rs. 100 in the Marwaree language and character, which was now found to be for Rs. 5,000; and on the 25th July 1873 he signed a similar note for Rs. 100, which now turned out to be for Rs. 4,999. After some discussion, the case was adjourned for a week.

THE following cases were heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

TRIBHOWANDAS NATHOOBHOY V. POONDLIK NARAYEN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the third defendant and moved to have the suit postponed for a month. The action, he said, was on a promissory note signed by the three defendants, and the third defendant had filed a written statement charging the other defendants with fraud. The first and second defendants had from time to time paid small sums to the plaintiff on account of the claim to prevent the matter coming into Court, and if a postponement were granted the balance might also be paid. The third defendant, moreover, lived at Mahim, and had not come to Court. The defendant's written statement stated that he had wished to borrow Rs. 5,000 from the other defendants, and that they had told him they had not the money, but that they could get it from the plaintiff; they then, in collusion with the plaintiff, obtained his signature for the amount, but never made the money over to him.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, and objected to the postponement of the suit. The facts of the case, he said, were these. The defendants wished to borrow Rs. 5,000 from the plaintiff and as they were already largely indebted to him he refused to advance the amount, unless they gave some security. The third defendant then became security for the other.

His Lordship said he did not see any grounds for postponing the case.

The case was then proceeded with, the first and second defendants being absent.

Mr. Inverarity here stated that a man had just arrived from Mahim to say that the defendant was ill.

Mr. Macpherson—A most opportune arrival! But—that man has been here the whole morning.

His Lordship—Well, let him be sworn.

The new arrival on being sworn said that he was the defendant's servant, and his name was Mahomed Ali Khan. His master was suffering from fever and headache at Mahim, and was unable to come to Court.

His Lordship—Which is worse, the fever or the headache?

Witness—The headache.

After the witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, his Lordship held that the case should go on.

Witnesses were then called, and a promissory note for Rs. 5,000, signed by the three defendants, and a letter from the third defendant to the plaintiff asking him to pay Rs. 5,000 to the second defendant, put in as evidence by Mr. Macpherson.

The plaintiff stated that he had received several sums in part payment of the promissory note from the first and second defendants, and that Rs. 1,611 were now due.

His Lordship said that there was no possible defence, and passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,611 with interest at 12 per cent on Rs. 3,483 from the 6th of February last till April, and on Rs. 1,483 from then till the passing of the decree.

ABDOOLA BIN ALLY SAHIB COOR V. NARAYEN CRISHNA COOR.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, moved to have the suit postponed for a month. Granted.

SHAIK MAHOMMED ABDOOL LATIFF V. MOOLTANEE NAR SINGDAS PURMANUNDAS.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta appeared for the defendant and asked to have the suit postponed for a month. Mr. Lang consented for the plaintiff.

His Lordship granted the application.

BAWA KHOODABUX SHEER V. BAWA ALLI MAHOMED JANMAHOMED

The above suit was struck out, as the parties were not in Court.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, July 27	0 99	0 33	0 45
Previously registered...	59 30	65 60	58 98
Grand Total	60 29	65 93	59 43

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. 1,000 will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, provided 500 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (⅓) Two-thirds.
The 2nd ,, ,, (⅓) One-fourth.
The 3rd ,, ,, (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 P.M. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Son's, Merchants, Mhow, on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes. Applications accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Indore or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great English St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE company for erecting a theatre in Dharmtolah, which we noticed on Tuesday last, has become an established fact, and has been formed under the name of "Corinthian Theatre Company, Limited." The shares will be allotted on Tuesday next, and we understand that the applications for shares are numerous.

BABOO ACHROO MULL, agent of H. H. the Maharajah of Kuppurtulla, in attendance on the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been appointed Officiating Secretary to the British Indian Association of Oudh, *vice* his father, the late lamented Dewan Bunna Mull, manager of H. H.'s estates in Oudh. Baboo Achroo Mull is a gentleman of high family. All the people of the Maharajah and of the Anjumani Hind are much pleased in having placed over them such an excellent officer.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.—We are sorry to hear that in reference to a case which has been before the High Court for the last few days, and in which two of our local firms are concerned as defendants, the presiding judge has thought it necessary to intimate to the parties, plaintiff as well as defendants, that he feels it his duty to send the papers to the Advocate-General with a view to having the matter brought before the Court on its criminal side, as in the opinion of the judge a gross fraud has been perpetrated.—*Madras Athenæum.*

AN ACCIDENT.—Between 3 and 4 P.M. on Saturday last, while a gentleman was driving a Pegu pony phaeton down the

be received with satisfaction by a large class of citizens. It is the last and the most forcible of the utterances by which, since he has felt his growing strength, he has asserted himself against the various Parties in the Chamber, and especially against his old allies, the Legitimists. The Marshal has now evidently the power to direct the course of French politics, and every one will desire to divine his purpose. The question of the hour is the Dissolution of the Assembly. After Wednesday's vote the opinion gained ground that the Assembly had shown its own incapacity for dealing with public affairs, and that the end must soon come. This feeling was manifested in yesterday's proceedings. We are told that the Left Centre were quite ready to vote for a Dissolution, but that after Marshal Macmahon's Message they changed their mind, thinking there was a better chance of establishing a definitive Republican Government by the present Assembly. The proposition of M. Raoul Duval was, however, seriously received, and referred to a Committee, which will shortly report. Whatever the substance of this report may be, we may take it for granted that the Assembly will decide on preserving its own existence. Now, the Message of Marshal Macmahon seems to make that existence depend on the Assembly's doing what a large section of it have hitherto resolved that it should not do—that is, pass the Constitutional Bills, and thus establish the machinery of a regular Government. The Marshal has spoken in the most solemn and decided language, and he can hardly withdraw. He tells the Deputies in effect that the time they lose in interpellations and the rhetorical debates which follow ought to be better employed. The Assembly may rely somewhat on the Marshal's unwilliagness to disperse them, and to stand the chance of meeting a more decided and energetic, but, perhaps, a more uncongenial Assembly. No one could tell what would be the conduct of a new Assembly of strong Republican feeling towards the nominee of its predecessor, while it is certain that as long as the present Assembly lasts Marshal Macmahon will be all-powerful. Yet this should not tempt the Deputies too far, for, with the Chief of the State pledged to a certain policy, with a large minority in the Assembly itself calling for Dissolution, and with the nation growing daily more impatient, the blow may come at any moment.

The *Daily News* asserts that it is clear that France has a master. A seven years' dictatorship is the probable issue of the struggles and conflicts which brought about and succeeded the fall of M. Thiers and the ruin of a rational Republic.

The *Post* is of opinion that not the least remarkable feature in the drama which has had such a startling denouement in the theatre of Versailles is the tact, combined with the courage, of the chief actor. His statesmanship has consisted in plain truth, and the intriguers have wrecked all their schemes the moment they have ventured on a direct issue. As Louis Napoleon was thought to be empty and foolish, if not frivolous, so Marshal Macmahon was considered to be a poor creature when it was not a question of serried battalions; and the veteran wirepullers in each case thought they could bend the man to their humour. In both instances they have been amazed to find themselves utterly deceived in their estimates of character. Up to this morning no one supposed the Chief of the Septennate to be a man of such grand civil courage and iron will as he now shows himself. Whatever Parliamentarians may think of his resolution and his proceeding, the *Post* cannot doubt that the public opinion of France will approve the course he has taken. It is one especially suited to the genius of the nation.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

THE *Union* publishes the following Manifesto from the Comte de Chambord:—

"Frenchmen,—You have demanded the salvation of our country from temporary solutions, and you appear to be on the eve of rushing into fresh hazards. Every one of the Revolutions that have happened during the last 80 years has been a striking demonstration of the monarchical temperament of the country. France has need of Royalty. My birth has made me your King. I should be wanting to the most sacred of my duties if at this solemn moment I did not make a final effort to overturn the barrier of prejudices which still separates me from you. I am aware of all the accusations directed against my policy, against my attitude, my words, and my acts. There is nothing, even my silence, which does not serve as a pretext for incessant recriminations. If I have preserved silence for long months, it is because I did not wish to render more difficult the mission of the illustrious soldier whose sword is protecting you. But to-day, in the face of so many accumulated errors, of so many falsehoods that have been circulated, of so many honest people deceived, silence is no longer allowable. Honour imposes on me an energetic protest. In declaring in the month of October last that I was ready to renew with you the bond of your destinies, to restore the shaken edifice of our national greatness, with the co-operation of all sincere minds without distinction of rank, origin, or—party—in affirming that I retracted nothing of the declarations constantly repeated for 30 years in official and private documents, which are in the hands of everybody, I counted on the proverbial intelligence of our race, and on the clearness of our language. People have pretended to infer that I placed the royal power above the laws, and that I was dreaming of I do not know what Governmental systems based on what is arbitrary and absolute. No; the Christian and French Monarchy is in its very essence a limited (*tempérée*) Monarchy, which has nothing to borrow from those Governments of chance which promise the golden age and lead to the abyss. This limited Monarchy admits of the existence of two Chambers, one of which is nominated by the Sovereign within fixed categories, and the other by the nation according to the kind of suffrage settled by the law. Where is there room here for anything arbitrary? On the day when you and I shall be able face to face, to handle together the interests of France, you will learn how the union of the people and the King enabled the French Monarchy to baffle during so many centuries the designs of those who only carry on a struggle against the King in order to domineer over the people. It is not true to assert that my policy is inconsistent with the aspirations of the country. I desire a strong restorative power. France desires it no less than myself. Her interest impels her to it. Her instinct demands it. Serious and durable alliances are being sought. Everybody comprehends that the traditional Monarchy alone can give them to us. I wish to find in the representatives of the nation vigilant auxiliaries for the consideration of the questions submitted to their control. But I do not wish for those barren Parliamentary struggles, whence the Sovereign too frequently issues powerless and enfeebled, and if I reject the formula of foreign importation which all our national traditions repudiate, with its King who reigns and does not govern, I feel myself on that point in perfect accord with the desires of the immense majority of you who understand nothing of these fictions, and are weary of these falsehoods. Frenchmen, I am ready to-day as I was yesterday. The House of France is sincerely, loyally reconciled. Rally confidingly behind it. A truce to our divisions in order that we may think only of our country's evils. Has she not suffered sufficiently? Is it not time to restore to her, with her ancient Royalty, prosperity, security, dignity, greatness, and all that assemblage of fruitful liberties which you will never obtain without it? The task is a laborious one, but, God helping us, we can accomplish it. Let every one weigh in his conscience the responsibilities of the present and bethink himself of the severity of history.

"July 2, 1874." "HENRI V.

FATAL FALL OF "THE FLYING MAN."

THERE was an immense assemblage of spectators at Cremorne Gardens last night to witness the second ascent and descent of M. de Groof, "the flying man," who was advertised to fly a distance of 5,000 feet through the air by means of a pair of wings shaped like a bat's, which were fixed to his shoulders and worked by his arms. M. de Groof was a man of about 35, well and strongly built, and since his last ascent, which ended in a *fiasco*, the wind being too strong to permit of his descent, had been heard to declare that on this occasion he was determined to "do or die." At half-past seven M. de Groof made his appearance, and took his place on a wooden triangular platform which was suspended to a rope about 20 feet below the car. Attached to this the balloon ascended with him into the air, rising in an almost perpendicular direction to about 1,000 feet, where, owing to the almost perfect stillness of the atmosphere, it remained for nearly 30 minutes, M. de Groof the whole time working his wings and gesticulating in the most confident manner. At length the balloon was lowered some distance, and getting into a better current of air, sailed slowly off in a north-westerly direction across the King's-road, exactly over the new Chelsea Infirmary, where some persons who were on the roof heard a voice exclaim from the balloon, "All right! ready." The balloon was then rapidly nearing the ground, and when within 50 yards of the spire of St. Luke's Church, and about 100 feet of the earth, M. de Groof was seen to wave his hands triumphantly in the air, and immediately cutting himself clear of the rope, he came crashing through the air, the wings closing round him like a living shroud, and narrowly escaping the outer parapet of 59, Robert-street, Chelsea, he fell with fearful violence on his head and right side in the road immediately opposite the front entrance of St Luke's Church. Hundreds of persons rushed to his assistance, and found him bleeding from the nose and ears and without any signs of life. He was conveyed to the new infirmary, where Dr. W. H Nethercliff, the resident medical superintendent, pronounced life to be extinct and that death must have been instantaneous, as there were frightful injuries to the bones of the cranium. The body was afterwards removed to the mortuary to await an inquest. The deceased was a married man, and it was painful to witness the grief of his wife, who was present at the infirmary soon after the body was conveyed there. She had on each occasion of her husband starting on his perilous undertaking taken a farewell of him, having a presentiment, which has been only too well fulfilled, that it would ultimately prove fatal.—*Globe*, July 10.

THE REPULSE AND DEATH OF MARSHAL CONCHA.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE NATIONAL ARMY.)

TAFALLA, JUNE 28.

THE morning of the 26th broke with a brilliant sun. Marshal Concha was up betimes; there he stood on a plot of grass carefully scanning the enemy's positions and anxiously expecting news of the convoy of provisions, which, however, did not arrive. Martinez Campos had done the work allotted to him, and now had begun to carry out the second portion of it, which was to sweep round to Abarzuza and take up a position in front of that town, while Concha himself moved some of his troops to the right so as to join hands with him. This was a change of front of the whole army, and was completed early in the day, but the attack of Abarzuza and other villages was again delayed on account of the non-arrival of the convoy. While thus waiting the men engaged themselves in despoiling all the fields of all their products. I do not believe that a pea or a potato was left within a radius of three or four miles. At last even Marshal Concha became impatient, and suddenly, without saying a word, he mounted his horse, and rode to the front, in the direction of Martinez Campos. So sudden was his departure that there was a hurry and scurry to get horses and men into anything like order to follow him. Martinez Campos was now ordered to the left and Echague to the right to attack Abarzuza. The village which Martinez Campos had to take was situated at the foot of a height, from which his guns could batter it to pieces, and under their protection the assaulting column dashed forward. Marshal Concha now arrived on the spot, and ordered the buglers to sound the *pas de charge*, at which the troops, who were about 1,200 yards off, hurried forward to the attack, as usual without any military formation and with all the unsteadiness of a flock of sheep. When their pace slacked, the *pas de charge* was again sounded and once more the wearied men pushed on. At this moment, when success was crowning their efforts, the heavens opened their flood-gates and a storm came on that left us all as completely drenched as if we had taken a bath in our clothes. This, however, did not damp the men's courage; they entered the town and in a quarter of an hour were in full possession of it and its surroundings, the Carlists retreating to their intrenchments behind. When the success of this movement was assured Martinez Campos rode to the front, taking the reserves with him, and Marshal Concha galloped off to see what Echague was doing. Not having my horse with me I followed on foot, over ground rendered dangerously slippery by the rain and streams which before trickled along most economically had to be crossed knee-deep. It was nearly dark when I reached Echague's columns. They had just taken the town, so I bethought me of retiring at once to seek some lodging for the night First I directed my steps towards the village of Alsua, but being told that it was not certain whether the Carlists had yet abandoned it, I retraced my steps, and and when darkness had come on so as to render everything invisible but my own miserable situation, I found myself in the open fields alone, and without knowing what direction to take. A burning house in Abarzuza was the only beacon I had to direct my steps, and thither I went, although I was not yet quite certain that the Government troops had entered it. I was floundering about in the mud when I heard voices not far off, as of people speaking in anxious whispers. I halted with bated breath, and crouched under a hedge on finding that the langnage they spoke was Basque. *Non arreyna dago biria* (where the deuce is the road?). When they had passed I resumed my difficult journey, and had the good luck at last to fall in with the track of the artillery, which I followed into Abarzuza. I entered the first house I came to, and had the good luck to fall in with Colonel Verdugo, commanding the Ramales regiment, and his officers, brave gentlemen, some of whom fell nearly by my side on the following day, never to rise again. The bandmaster of the Regiment of Valencia was also there, and he seemed to be the only one who had any food about him. He offered me a piece of raw bacon, which I eat raw for lack of a fire to cook it, and not having eaten anything for 48 hours. After this repast I lay down on the stone floor without any sort of covering and only a wet blanket under me, but the morning of the 27th broke as brilliantly as that of the 26th, and in a couple of hours after the rising of the sun I was almost dry. Fortunately *aguardients* was abundant, and to this spirit I perhaps owe my escape from the attacks of some rheumatic fever. Now come the events of the 27th, the day of disasters and mourning. Again the morning sun broke in all his splendour, and promised us all the comforts and advantages of dry weather, and we all went forth cheerful and happy despite our hunger, expecting in a few hours to be comfortably lodged in the best *fonda* of Estella. So convinced were we all that we did not require these villages any more that the men, on leaving Abarzuza much to Concha's chagrin, set fire to the houses, and in the distance we could see the smoke, paled by the rays of the sun, ascending like a dim vapour to the skies. Concha, I am told, ordered some of the men who had done this to be arrested, and I believe the order was carried out. It was this incendiarism that was made a pretext by the Carlists to murder the prisoners and wounded that fell into their hands. It was the first act of the sort done by the soldiers, but it was not the last; other villages were soon afterwards ablaze. It is urged that the fires were accidental, but this is nonsense—they were simply incendiarisms. The houses continued to burn all day, and at night they helped to illuminate with their weird glare our not very creditable retreat, the crackling of the falling timbers being about the only noises that disturbed the silence which solemnly reigned in the mighty host. On this morning I succeeded, thanks to Colonel Verdugo, in having some boiled beans for breakfast at about 4-30 a. m., and soon afterwards I followed him into the field. The regiment he commanded was a fine one, *el Regimento de Ramales*; but my friend, should he see this letter, must forgive me for saying that their drill was no better than that of any other regiment, which is as much as I can say for it. And I am now coming to my allusion at the commencement of my letter, and to give practical illustrations. The 1st battalion of the regiment of Ramales was ordered to take up a position before the village of Murugarren. The battalion consisted of six companies of about 32 file each, and first of all formed in column of grand divisions or double companies, 1st and 2d companies forming the first grand division, when I feel sure that it had been intended that it should be 1st and 6th. As it was, however, this formation turned out to be the best for what followed, for three companies were ordered to extend in skirmishing order and three to follow in support, the reserves being formed *en masse* by the regiments of Cuenca and Leon. The simple manœuvre of extending into skirmishing order took nearly 20 minutes by my watch, as every one was in the wrong place and had to be taken to his proper spot by the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel in person. The order was then given to change front diagonally so as to face the village, and the confusion which ensued would have been incredible to me if I had not seen it. First, two companies of skirmishers wheeled into the new line, while the third remained stock still till after much cursing and swearing on the part of the Lieutenant-Colonel, who at last brought it into its proper place. The supports remained passive until Colonel Verdugo himself handed each company into its proper place. After this the regiments of Cuenca and Leon were taught that they should make corresponding movements, and how to make them. As yet there was no firing, except a shot now and then from the Carlists, who were perhaps watching us and taking a lesson in drill; but between 2 and 3 p.m., up to which time Concha had again been waiting for the convoy, the signal was given for the attack, Colonel Verdugo receiving the simple instructions to take the village of Murugarren. I followed close at the heels of the supports, and for a short time all went well. Presently, however, the fire got hot, a captain and some men fell close to me, and the reserves, breaking all order, dashed forward, and in another moment a crowd of men with rifles were trying to take the village. Colonel Verdugo dashed in, and, notwithstanding the Carlist reinforcements which arrived, he did not leave till, finding himself alone with 16 men and without ammunition or support, notwithstanding that his bugler did nothing but call for help, he retreated leisurely, the bugle playing a march. His battalion, however, suffered severely. Out of 400 men he lost 150, and of six, five captains. What could be expected from such an attack? A little steadiness in the supports would have enabled them to carry that village and the intrenchments beyond. As it was, the regiment of Ramales was the only one that behaved well. As for the other two, the Brigadier sent a message to Concha, which was delivered by an officer of the regiment of Pavia and heard by me and all who were near the General at the moment, which was anything but flattering to them, especially to the regiment of Cuenca. When I saw these regiments in this disorder I directed my steps to where Concha stood with his staff, near two batteries of artillery which were pounding the intrenchments in front. Here also the assault had commenced, and it was much the same thing, although the nature of the ground perhaps afforded a little more excuse. The men were in heavy marching order. First they had to descend the hill on which they had been posted, and then to ascend another very steep one. The rain of the previous evening, too, had made the ground very slippery, and it was difficult, therefore, to climb up. Each one did the best he could. One went ahead of the others; then came two more, then other scattered lots, and then a crowd; in fact, there is no better explanation, so far as formation goes, than to say that they seemed in the distance like a flock of sheep. The wary Carlists allowed the foremost men to come close up to the trenches, and then opened a murderous fire upon them, following it up by leaping over their parapets and charging with the bayonet. What could the foremost men do but retire, and what could but be the consequence when these went running back to their comrades? A panic seized them all, and although they were in larger numbers than the Carlists, they had to fly down the hill for their lives. The same thing occurred in the other intrenchments, and on the road near Abarzuza, where two batteries were all but captured. After this had occurred twice Concha ordered all the reserves he had in hand to the front. Again the same tactics were employed on both sides, and with the same or better results for the enemy, for they managed to surround 200 men of the regiment of Estella, and I am told by officers who were near the spot that they saw them bayonetted after having surrendered. This was done in revenge for the burning of Abarzuza and the other villages. Had there been Civil Guards or Carabineers to attack these trenches I believe they would have carried them at once, not because they are braver, but simply because they are steadier. A great many of the troops were composed of the last reserves, mere undersized lads, who look pitiable in every sense.

After this last repulse, the fugitives scattered away behind us, and the word ran that the Carlists were coming up to our hill to take the guns. On this, Marshal Concha, quietly and without saying a word, mounted his horse and led the only three companies that remained down the hill. The Carlists, however, had again retired to their intrenchments, and Marshal Concha was following them, when a shot struck him in the groin and he fell, mortally wounded. At this moment I was behind, among the trees, and did not see the Marshal fall, but I spoke to some officers on the spot, and all assured me that, seeing the day lost, he had gone there to die the death of a soldier. Just before this sad event, the sky, which up to now had been clear, again grew dark and we had scarcely got dry when we were drenched once more. Thus fell to earth our hopes of reaching Estella. Marshal Concha might have made darkness an excuse for not continuing the combat that day, and he could have resumed it next morning under better auspices; at any rate, he could have done what others had done at Somorrostro—namely, besiege or blockade for a time the Carlists; but it is difficult to blame a man in whom every one very justly placed so much confidence, and to whom the army owes much of its present improved state of discipline. He died gloriously, and he carries with him to the grave the deep-felt regrets of all the good Liberals of Spain. During all the time that I had the honour of his acquaintance—and I knew him both as a private gentleman and a Commander-in-Chief—I liked and admired him more and more every day.

As to what followed, there is little enough to relate. The firing ceased after dark, and what with the repulse of the army, the death of the gallant old Chief, and the torrents of rain, we returned sad enough to Abarzuza, which was blazing all over. All day again without a morsel of food! I had had the good luck to find a mattress, and was about to lie on it for the night, when an officer entered the room to tell us that we were to march immediately. I immediately turned out into the muddy street, and, as I had not heard the sound of a single bugle or any voices, I was surprised to find that the streets were crowded with silent men. Even the guns had managed to roll along with much noise, and at 11 punctually, behold, we were all on our way back to Larraga. I obtained permission to sit on one of the gun carriages, but I had also to walk a great part of the way, for as we went through the open country in the dark, and had to cross many ditches, in which some of the guns were sometimes overturned, it would not have been safe to remain on my seat. At one time we were delayed nearly two hours by such an accident, and had the Carlists attacked us then we should certainly have fared badly, for the utmost confusion reigned in the order of our march. We reached Murillo at daybreak, and here the battalions were reorganized, stragglers brought up and positions taken to cover the retreat. The Carlists soon discovered that we had withdrawn, and lost no time in attacking us. The fire was severe enough, but no one was hurt on our side. After this the retreat was very orderly, and not even a biscuit was left to the enemy. After having witnessed some of the fighting of the rear and flank guards, I pushed forward and arrived here this afternoon at 5 P. M. The body of Marshal Concha will be taken to Madrid to-morrow. I believe General Zabala, with Moriones as his Chief of the Staff, is coming to replace the late Marshal, and I am told that the past career of this General promises well. The Post is going, so I must close. The army has fallen back on Larraga, Olite, Miranda de Arga, and Tafalla.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE CARLIST ARMY.)

ESTELLA, JUNE 29.

I write this letter, which must be brief, under great difficulty, for my hands are in a bad condition from the venomous bites of battlefield flies. The Carlists have regained a great victory, and the Republican army, 50,000 strong, with 80 guns, is in full retreat towards Tafalla by way of Larraga and Lerin. On the 25th, Concha commenced what he intended to be his decisive movement, pushing forward his columns from Larraga to Oteiza, the march being disputed by bands of Royalist *partidas*, or irregulars. On the 26th, after a considerable amount of canonading and infantry fire, the Republican force held positions extending from Oteiza to Abarzuza, between the old battlefield of Maneru and Estella. The Carlist line had its right at Morentin and its left at Eraul, the entire number of men engaged not exceeding 18,000. General Dorregaray estimates his enemy at 50,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 80 cannon; the Royalists had only half-a-dozen mountain guns, which were scarcely brought into action. Concha having occupied on the night of the 26th all the points from which he intended making the attack, the morning of the 27th opened with a fire along the entire front. The partial actions of the previous two days were as nothing. From Villatuerte to Abazuza there was one continuous rolling cloud of smoke, the valleys between the mountains echoing the rattle of over 60,000 rifles and the roar of 80 guns. The battle raged most fiercely in the neighbourhood of Eraul, Abazuza, and on the slope that separates the villages of Zabal and Murugarren. A 3 p.m, after a terrible concentration of artillery fire on the Carlists positions at Eraul, Echavarri, and Murugarren, a determined advance of the Republican force was made, led by the division of Echague; if the trenches of Etsul and Murugarren could be carried, the road was open to Estella. The Carlists now received orders to reserve their fire, and this they did until the enemy had approached within from 150 to 200 yards. Then the columns advancing to the attack were literally mowed down, but nevertheless, with the greatest bravery, the Republican line pressed on. Brigade after brigade was sent to the front, and it really looked as if the masses would sweep over everything; but the Royalists held firm, firing with great certainty and deliberation. Numerous as were the Republicans, they could not break through at any one point, and as the evening advanced there were signs of faltering among the columns which had been sent forward to make the supreme effort. Then rose a cheer from the Carlists that might have been heard in Estella; parapets were leapt over, there was a rattle of fixing bayonets, and down rushed a few thousand brave fellows upon, at least, three times their number. The road which descends from Murugarren to Zabal was the scene of a glorious charge made by two battalions of Castille and two of Alava. I can speak positively of the bravery here displayed by the Carlists and the brilliant results achieved. I am really not speaking figuratively when I state that streams of blood ran in the trench to the left of the road, and that almost every yard of the way down to the river was dotted with a dead or dying Republican.

On the left, in front of Abazuza, there was, if possible, a fiercer struggle, for from this point Concha himself directed the attack. The losses here of the Republicans, on a comparatively small space of ground, were enormous, the Navarese and the Biscayan battalion of Durango fighting like tigers to hold the positions. Column after column was sent to the assault, and column after column was driven back under the withering fire steadily maintained by the Royalists. There was no failing of ammunition, and the only pause in the roll of musketry was when the Carlists seeing the enemy waver sprang forward to use the steel. It was in front of Abazuza between 6 and 7 that Concha fell wounded through the loins and an hour later he breathed his last amid the smoking ruins of the town which his soldiers had wantonly given to the flames. By 8 in the evening the Republicans had been repulsed at all points, and to wreak their vengeance they gutted and sacked every *pueblo* in their possession. By 1 a. m. on Sunday they commenced retreating by their left, through Villatuerte to Oteiza, and thence on to Larraga, Lerin, and Tafalla. Throughout the day they were harassed on their flanks and so hastened in their movement that at many points the retreat became a rout. They left over 400 of their wounded to be cared for by the Carlists and the whole of their dead to be buried by the victors. To-morrow I will send you details of the horrors witnessed by me in the evacuated burning towns and villages, but this letter I must now close, as the *correo* is leaving. The loss of the Republicans, estimated from accounts given by prisoners, must amount to from 4,000 to 5000. From what I have seen I should say it amounts to quite that number.—*Times*.

SANTANDER, JULY 4.

There were in the late battle, which ended so disastrously for the National Army, isolated cases in which the fighting was really desperate—for instance, where the Regiment of Ramales lost so many men. Had the others waited to receive the onslaught of the Carlists—and they might have done so if they had kept their proper formations, for they were more numerous than the Carlists who charged them—there would have been hand-to-hand, and, therefore, desperate fighting; but no sooner did the Carlists issue from the trenches than the troops fell back in utter disorder. Had the intrenchments been assaulted and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued for their possession, then again there would have been desperate fighting, but there was only one case of the troops having reached the intrenchment while the Carlists intended keeping it. This was done by the battalions of Estella and Valencia, the greater part of whom surrendered at once. In my humble opinion, speaking of the battle as a whole, it was not desperate fighting, owing to the unsteadiness of the troops, who, I think, require at least three months' hard drill before they are really fit for such work. The Civil Guards or Carabineros would have taken the trenches. As it was, the only steady battalions were those of *Cazadores*, and not being enough, and being supported by young recruits, they were all but destroyed. To these causes alone is the defeat of the Government force to be attributed, and not to any fault in Concha's plan, which did not extend over too long a line, as many assert it did. It would have been highly injudicious on his part to advance his right as far as Abazuza if he had not been able to concentrate easily, and if by doing so he had isolated any portion of his army, but one need only look to the map to see that a line of 35,000 men, extending from Murillo or even Villatuerta to Abazuza, and opposed to 20,000 men without artillery, and supposed to be undisciplined guerrillas, is a very safe and judicious move. In fact, the more I examine Concha's plan, with my knowledge of the country, the more I approve it and praise it; and I believe that the other alternative—namely, that of attacking by Monte Jurra—would end in worse disasters, for in such a plan brute force alone could be relied upon. I am told that Martinez Campos, Echague, Vega Inclan, and others are to be superseded. This may be a good step, but who would not doubt it who knows these Generals? For Generals of Divisions in this country, I feel sure that Government will never find any better. The retreat during the 28th was effected with great coolness, and not only without the loss of a single gun or cart, but without the loss of a man, while the Carlists had a great many killed and wounded.

A supplement of the *Cuartel Real* gives an account of the victory in the following terms:—

"*Viva* Religion! *Viva* Spain; *Viva* the King! Glory to the God of Victories! Glory to our Legitimate Kings! Imperishable laurels adorn the brows of our valorous, our heroic Generals, Chiefs, and Volunteers. They have obtained the most decisive, the greatest triumph of our days. The Republican Army, completely routed, has fled precipitately. The presumptuous General who commanded it, Concha, other Chiefs, and thousands of soldiers have fallen before the invincible bayonets of our heroic and never-sufficiently appreciated Volunteers, who have made hundreds of prisoners and captured a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

"Dorragaray, Mendiri, Argenz, and others, you may well be proud; your names will pass to history covered with honour and glory. The incendiaries, the robbers of Abazuza, Villatuerta, Zabal and other unfortunate towns, have paid for so many crimes with their lives and defeat.

"The Republic is sinking. Liberalism in Spain is dead for ever. The flag which bears the holy mottoes of 'Religion, Country, and King' will float soon over the Royal Alcazar."

"Spaniards of all the Provinces, foreigners, all you who feel in your souls the sacred fire of honour and enthusiasm, join with us in an immense cry of '*Viva Espana! Viva el Rey Caballero!* *Viva* the Carlists Generals! *Viva* the Spanish Volunteers! *Viva* the Pasque-Navarese country, cradle of the brave and loyal!"

"We shall give the details in our next number. The speedy arrival of their Majesties in Estella is expected.

"The bandits, the incendiaries, the assassins whom Concha commanded, fly at this moment without a Chief to guide them, and leaving thousands of corpses and wounded in the fields; they fly in shame, but not repenting of their Satanic work. All the army of the Republic—50,000, 2,000 horses, and 80 pieces of artillery, with their best Generals—have bitten the dust or escaped before 16,000 Legitimist Volunteers.

"The victory has been so complete that at the moment we are writing some of our battalions are pursuing them in their retreat beyond Oteiza. The day before yesterday they set fire to farmhouses and towns—among these, to one of the richest in Navarre, Abazuza.

"At half-past 8 last night died in 'Abazuza, which was in ruins, the so-called General Don Manuel de la Concha, marquis del Duero, pierced by a rifle shot. It is not possible to describe what that army has done; wherever it has passed it has left nothing but ruins, blood, and desolation. Hundreds of families tear our hearts with their lamentations; their fields have been destroyed, their cattle killed, their granaries robbed, and the houses in which they lived no longer stand. They have done frightful, horrible acts; among others, that of throwing prisoners into the flames. Indignation and joy take possession of our hearts at the same moment. God has punished those infamous people. It is impossible yet to know their losses, for we are still causing them more; but, at a moderate computation, we calculate those already known at 4,000, among whom are several chiefs and officers. The prisoners are not yet collected, but there are already more than 500 in Estella and Abazuza. Glory, first to God, dispenser of victories, who has conceded to us one so great and glorious; praise to such brave and wise Generals as Dorragaray, Mendiri, Argonz, Lurrsmendi, and Iturmendi, who have deserved well of their King and country; to the Chiefs and officers who have fought so brilliantly at the heads of their battalions; and, above all, to those invincible Volunteers whose determination, bravery, and enthusiasm enable them to sweep away the enemy like the impetuous hurricane which destroys the young plant.

"The 27th of June, which the Church celebrates by the apparition of Santiago, Apostle, Patron of Spain, will be memorable in the history of our country. "*Viva la Religion! Viva el Rey. Viva el Ejercitol!*"—*Times.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JULY 11.

IN THE PARK.

"Going to Switzerland this year?"

"Aw—No. I've done my climbing for the season—been twice to the upper tier of the Albert Hall!"

PERFUME OUT OF PLACE.

Q.—Why do Ritualist Clergymen burn incense in Church?

A.—To lead people by the nose.

DELICATELY PUT.

Customer—"I'm afraid I'm getting a little bald!"

Operator—"Well, Sir, I think, Sir, when you attend public wuship, if I was you, I'd sit in the gallery."

"THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE."

Rector's Wife—"And what's your Father, my Boy?"

Boy—"My Father's a 'Hagitator,' an' he says he won't have me learnt no Catechism, 'r else you'll all of yer 'ear or it!"

ENGAGING CANDOUR.

Papa—"And pray, Sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter? and how do you mean to live?"

Intended—"I intend, Sir, to settle *myself* on your daughter, and to live on *you!*"

ALARMING SCARCITY.

Scene—*Club Smoking-Room.*

First Young Swell—"Aw! going anywhere?"

Second Ditto—"No!—asked to ten 'Hops' to-night! The idea has completely floored me!"

Third Young Swell—"By Jove! I've been thinking of letting myself out at ten pounds a night. A fellow might recoup himself for a bad book on the Derby."

GONE FROM OUR GAZE.

London has lost one of its Lions. No more shall the foreigner and the seamer look up with wonder and admiration at the animal which has so long presided over Northumberland House. Never again will bets be made as to whether its tail was turned towards Charing Cross or the Strand. The lordly creature has been removed to Sion House, Isleworth. We may regret the fall of Northumberland House, but we cannot grieve over the departure of its Lion.

There are several other figures and effigies, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Place, and Hyde Park Corner, which the Metropolitan Board of Works would cover themselves with glory by buying up and removing to sequestered spots in the country—the heart of a forest, or the middle of a wood. Any little addition to the rates which such a judicious outlay might entail would, we are persuaded, be cheerfully borne by the inhabitants of the Metropolis. *Mr. Punch* will be most happy to supply the Board with a list of desirable emigrants.

STRICTLY ACCORDING TO PRECEDENT.

The King of the Sandwich Islands having sent an official notice of his intention to visit the principal countries of Europe this year, the following arrangements will probably be made to give His Majesty the usual welcome on his appearance in England.

A week before His Majesty's arrival articles will appear in the newspapers tracing the King's pedigree to the heroes in the *Arabian Nights*, and giving glowing and fanciful word-pictures of the scenery of the Sandwich Islands.

On the morning after His Majesty's arrival, the King will be presented with the Freedom of the City of London, and thus obtain the right to open a shop in the E.C. division of the Metropolis. In the course of the afternoon he will be present at a review at Aldershot, will pay a visit to Windsor Castle, and will be shown over Woolwich Arsenal. In the evening His Majesty will be the guest of a noble Duke, and will sleep in Scotland.

On the following day His Majesty will leave London for the Continent, when the evening papers will devote three columns of their valuable space to a minute description of his departure.

A fortnight after His Majesty's farewell to England, it will be ascertained by the British public (through the medium of a correspondence in the daily journals) that the King of the Sandwich Islands, although a most amiable and accomplished monarch, is a sovereign of no great political importance in Europe, and the subject—that is, the Sovereign—will be allowed to drop.

A LITTLE boy, who had been enveloped in a garment much too big for him, told his father that he felt awful lonesome in his new shirt.

COOKERY RECIPE: HOW TO MAKE A SAUSAGE ROLL QUICKLY.—Choose a full round sausage, the straighter the better. Place it upon a chopping-board, close to your hand. Tilt the board. The more quickly you do so, the more rapidly will you make your sausage roll.—*Hornet.*

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